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FUKUDA DEPARTS FOR BONN ECONOMIC SUMMIT

OW130029Y Tokyo KYODO in English 0014 GMT 13 Jul 78 OW

[Excerpts] Tokyo, 13 Jul (KYODO)--Prime Minister Takeo Fukuda left Haneda Airport in Tokyo Thursday [13 July] morning to attend the fourth economic summit of Western industrialized nations in Bonn July 16 and 17.

He was accompanied by Foreign Minister Sunao Sonoda, Finance Minister Tatsuo Murayama and officials of various ministries concerned. They were seen off at the airport by Transport Minister Kenji Fukunaga, who will be acting prime minister during Fukuda's absence, Chief Cabinet Secretary Shintaro Abe, Secretary General Masayoshi Ohira of the Liberal-Democratic Party, and many others.

Fukuda and his party will first proceed to Paris where they will stay two days. A meeting of Japanese envoys stationed in countries participating in the Bonn summit will be held in Paris Friday afternoon to discuss Japan's stand at the summit. Fukuda and his party will proceed to Bonn Saturday afternoon.

Besides attending the summit, Fukuda also is planning to meet separately with leaders of various countries. He will confer with Premier M. Raymond Barre of France in Paris Saturday and West German Chancellor Helmut Schmidt in Bonn Sunday. Fukuda also is hoping to meet with U.S. President Jimmy Carter.

After the summit, the prime minister will proceed to Brussels where he will meet with Roy Jenkins, president of the European Communities Commission July 18 and Belgian Premier Leo Tindemans July 19. Fukuda and his party are due to return to Tokyo on the night of July 20.

FINANCE MINISTER TO PROPOSE EXPANDED CURRENCY SWAP

OW130109Y Tokyo KYODO in English 0025 GMT 13 Jul 78 OW

[Text] Tokyo, 13 Jul (KYODO)--Finance Minister Tatsuo Murayama said Wednesday [12 July] that he would propose an expansion of currency swap arrangements between central banks as a means to end the foreign exchange turmoil. He said this to newsmen on the eve of his departure for Bonn, where he will be with Prime Minister Takeo Fukuda at the summit conference of seven Western industrial nations.

Murayama did not say whether he planned to propose enlarging the existing swap arrangements or setting up a new one. Under the existing arrangements between the U.S. Federal Reserve System and central banks of other countries, they swap each other's currencies to a total amount of some 20 billion dollars, which can be used for market intervention to prevent wild exchange fluctuations. The Bank of Japan has a 2-billion-dollar swap arrangement with the U.S. central bank, but it has never been used since the world currencies switched to the current floating system in 1973.

FUKUDA APPROVES DOUBLING OF ANNUAL FOREIGN AID

OW121005Y Tokyo KYODO in English 0922 GMT 12 Jul 78 OW

[Excerpts] Tokyo, 12 Jul (KYODO)--Prime Minister Takeo Fukuda Wednesday [13 July] gave the final go-ahead to plans to double the nation's official development assistance (ODA) within 3 years--in terms of the sagging dollar.

The decision ended a major rift within the government over whether the base currency should be the yen or the U.S. dollar in setting the target.

Initial government plans called for doubling the ODA on the basis of the 1976 level, but the base year was later put forward to 1977. In 1977, Japan's ODA totaled 1,424 million dollars (then roughly 377,400 million yen), or 0.21 percent of the nation's GNP. Under present yen-dollar exchange rates, the 1977 dollar value would amount to 288,6000 million yen.

NEGOTIATIONS WITH PRC ON SHELF OIL, GAS DEVELOPMENT REPORTED

OW130105Y Tokyo KYODO in English 0012 GMT 13 Jul 78 OW

[Text] Tokyo, 13 Jul (KYODO)--Negotiations are under way in Peking between Japan and China for joint development of oil and natural gas in the East China Sea Continental Shelf, informed sources disclosed Wednesday [12 July].

Japan is represented in the Peking talks by a delegation of the Japan National Oil Corporation which has been in China since June 28, they said.

The negotiations followed Peking's request conveyed through Tadashi Sasaki, chairman of the Japan Committee for Economic Development, by Vice Premier Kang Shih-en during Sasaki's visit to China in May, the sources said. Sasaki reported this to Prime Minister Takeo Fukuda upon his return early in June and Fukuda showed keen interest in the Chinese request, according to the sources.

Sources quoted Kang, former petroleum industry minister who is in charge of resources development, as telling the Japanese business leader that China preferred joint development with Japan to mere technological assistance for the project. Kang told Sasaki that Peking was considering paying in oil for technological and financial assistance offered by Japan in the development project, the sources added.

The sources said Liao Cheng-chih, chairman of the China-Japan Friendship Association, had also told Sasaki that China was eager to seek Japan's cooperation in the project. Liao made it clear that there was no political motive behind the Chinese request, they said. Peking objects to the Japan-South Korea agreement for joint development of Continental Shelf oil resources in the East China Sea.

Japan had made unofficial approaches to China for joint Continental Shelf oil development, but Peking had ignored them. Observers took Peking's sudden turnabout as part of its new industrial modernization program stressing oil development. They noted that China was facing an urgent need to develop petroleum resources to meet its growing oil consumption as well as to earn foreign exchange.

RAILWAY DELEGATION TO VISIT PRC 17 JULY

OW130047Y Tokyo, KYODO in English 0031 GMT 13 Jul 78 OW

[Text] Tokyo, 13 Jul (KYODO)--Fumio Takagi, president of the Japanese National Railways (JNR), will visit China on July 17 at the invitation of the Chinese Ministry of railways, it was revealed Wednesday [12 July]. This is the first visit to China by a JNR president since the last war. Takagi and his seven-member team, including JNR Managing Director Masanori Ozeki, will be in China until July 28 and will visit Peking, Chengtu, Kunming, Shanghai and Soochow. They will also have a train ride on the 1,080-kilometer long Chengtu-Kunming line, which, it is said, no foreigner has ever been permitted to use for such reasons as protection of military secrets.

Besides, they will inspect Chinese railway facilities and hold talks with the Chinese railway minister and other highranking railway officials on China's railway modernization program.

Technological cooperation in the field of railways has been going on between Japan and China, on the private level, since 1973. The Chinese have on several occasions been to Japan to study the railway system here.

SOVIET AMBASSADOR TO RETURN TO MOSCOW FOR CONSULTATIONS

OW130411Y Tokyo KYODO in English 0409 GMT 13 Jul 78 OW

[Excerpt] Tokyo, 13 Jul (KYODO)--Soviet Ambassador Dmitriy Stepanovich Polyanskiy is leaving Tokyo for Moscow Friday [14 July] consultations with his home government, it was learned Thursday. This is the first time since Polyanskiy assumed his post in Tokyo in April 1976 that he is going home for consultations.

Foreign Ministry sources believe the envoy is going home to hold consultations with Soviet Government leaders on Soviet policies toward Japan in connection with the resumption of negotiations in Peking from July 21 for conclusion of a Sino-Japanese treaty of peace and friendship.

LDP OFFICIAL LEAVES FOR SOUTH KOREA VISIT

OW130649Y Tokyo KYODO in English 0635 GMT 13 Jul 78 OW

[Text] Tokyo, 13 Jul (KYODO)--Masumi Esaki, chairman of the Liberal-Democratic Party's Policy Affairs Research Council, left for Seoul Thursday for a visit at the invitation of South Korea's Ruling Democratic Republican Party. He was accompanied by LDP dietmen, including Iwazo Kaneko, Ryutaro Hashimoto and Morihiro Hosokawa.

During his stay in South Korea until July 19, Esaki will call on President Pak Chong-hui, Prime Minister Choe Kyu-ha, National Assembly Speaker Chong Il-kwon and Foreign Minister Pak Tong-chin for discussions centering on Japan-South Korea economic cooperation and security problems.

JCP LEADER MIYAMOTO RETURNS FROM YUGOSLAVIA, ROMANIA

OW120629Y Tokyo KYODO in English 0614 GMT 12 Jul 78 OW

[Text] Tokyo, 12 Jul (KYODO)--Kenji Miyamoto, Chairman of the Japan Communist Party, returned home Wednesday [12 July] morning from a three-week tour of Yugoslavia and Romania.

Miyamoto conferred with Yugoslav President Josip Broz Tito and Romanian President Nicolae Ceausescu during his visit to the two countries. He exchanged views with them on ways to peacefully settle pending international disputes.

Joint communiques were issued after the meetings between Miyamoto and the two East European leaders. The communiques emphasized the importance of promotion of the international communist movement designed to stress further the principle of independence and non-interference in internal affairs of other countries.

'PROVOCATIONS' PROTESTED AT MAC SECURITY OFFICERS' MEETING

SK130430Y Pyongyang KCNA in English 0402 GMT 13 Jul 78 SK

[Text] Panmunjom, 12 Jul (KCNA)--An on-the-spot meeting of security officers of both sides to the Military Armistice Commission was held in the conference room area of Panmunjom on July 12.

According to the statement of the security officer of our side at the meeting, at around 10 hours, 5 minutes on July 12 the enemy sent four guard personnel to the vicinity of the Military Demarcation Line marker No 0099 to threaten and make fun of guard personnel of our side on routine duty across the line with unseemly gestures. Such provocative act was repeated at the same place 15 minutes later.

The enemy had continuously committed provocations and violations recently by turning headlights on the post of our side, driving cars around in the Joint Security Area, and bringing in there automatic weapons and armed personnel in excess of the permitted number and going without designated insignia. Such provocations and violations on the part of the enemy exceeded 20 cases in the period from June 21 to July 12.

The security officer of our side said that such hostile acts of the enemy only create tension in the Joint Security Area and demanded the enemy side take responsible measures lest such provocations and violations should be committed again.

U.S. DEVELOPMENT OF NEUTRON BOMB ASSAILED

SK120945Y Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 1345 GMT 11 Jul 78 SK

[Unattributed talk: "The U.S. Imperialists' Dangerous Maneuvers To Accelerate Nuclear War Preparations"]

[Text] Today many world nations have continuously raised their voices opposing the U.S. imperialists' plan to produce neutron bombs. Chanting the slogans "We oppose the production of neutron bombs" and "We cannot tolerate the production of another type of weapon," New York citizens several days ago staged a demonstration opposing the American imperialists' plan to produce neutron bombs. Those who participated in the demonstration denounced the U.S. imperialists for ignoring the people's difficult living conditions and heightening tension in the world by devoting themselves to the development and production of weapons of mass slaughter.

Attendants at the National Congress of Peace-Loving Forces in Athens, Greece took concrete measures to expand and strengthen the struggle ranks opposing the neutron bomb. Voices of protest have been continuously raised everywhere in the world, because the American imperialist maneuver to produce large quantities of neutron bombs and use them for war purposes is an intolerable, criminal act running counter not only to the world people's desire for peace, but also to the trend of the present era opposing all forms of aggression and subjugation and respecting sovereignty.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song taught: "While stepping up maneuvers to provoke another war, the American imperialists have blatantly tried to threaten the people with nuclear weapons. Their maneuvers to provoke another war and their policy of nuclear blackmail gravely endanger peace in the world."

Today the U.S. imperialists are actively accelerating preparations for world domination. Their enthusiastic attempt to produce large quantities of neutron bombs is a part of this series of maneuvers.

As is well known, the American imperialists have secretly pursued development of the neutron bomb for almost 20 years. Having succeeded in developing neutron bombs through repeated tests at an underground nuclear test site in Nevada, they finally had the Congress approve, in July last year, the expenditures of a huge sum of money for full-fledged acceleration of production of these weapons of mass slaughter.

The neutron bomb developed by the U.S. imperialists is a brutal, new type of mass lethal weapon which can be used as a warhead for the Lance ground-to-ground missile and in multiple warheads.

Nevertheless, absurdly babbling that the neutron bomb is less dangerous than other nuclear weapons because it has less destructive power against buildings and other facilities and that it is more humane, the American imperialists have foolishly tried in various ways to justify their criminal plan for production of the neutron bomb by deceiving the people. The U.S. imperialists' brazen clamour that the neutron bomb, which is designed for mass slaughter of human beings--the most precious entity in the world--is "not dangerous" and is "humane" is indeed an intolerable blasphemy against and a heinous challenge to mankind.

While paying lip service to "peace" and "detente," they have actually accelerated arms reinforcement, and have made preparations for a world war. As has already been reported, the U.S. imperialists have spent \$1.6 trillion for the execution of various armament plans over the past 30 years, and have formulated a \$118 billion military budget for the 1977-1978 fiscal year which started on 1 October last year, thus setting a record in the history of the United States in frantically running amuck for arms reinforcement. According to disclosures by the New York TIMES, the U.S. imperialists have annually spent an average of \$10 billion for development of strategic weapons. They are maneuvering to lavish an average of more than \$12 billion every year for this purpose.

What we should not overlook at this moment is that they, having designated South Korea a so-called "forward defense zone," have deployed numerous nuclear weapons in this area. Continuously shipping mass lethal weapons into South Korea behind the screen of "troop withdrawal" and blatantly raving that they will not hesitate to use nuclear weapons, the U.S. imperialists have continuously threatened the Korean people with nuclear weapons. The revelation by the U.S. imperialists of their hidden, atrocious intention to use nuclear weapons against our people shows their war maneuvers against our people have not changed and that these maneuvers have assumed a more frantic nature.

The maneuvers pursued by the U.S. imperialists in Korea and everywhere in the world to threaten the people with nuclear weapons show that they are destroyers of peace and war maniacs. But no one will be intimidated by the U.S. imperialists' threatening with nuclear weapons, nor will they themselves profit from this.

The U.S. imperialists should immediately stop the farce of expanding nuclear arms against the voices of protest raised by the progressive people of the entire world, including the people of the United States, and should not try to block the development of history. The time when the U.S. imperialists could threaten the people with nuclear weapons has already passed. If the U.S. imperialists do not pay heed to the trend of the times and if they continue to frantically run amuck to expand dangerous nuclear armament, they will only accelerate their isolation and ruin.

NODONG SINMUN SCORES U.S. TROOP INCREASE IN ROK

SK121758Y Pyongyang KCNA in English 1558 GMT 12 Jul 78 SK

[Text] Pyongyang, 12 Jul (KCNA)--NODONG SINMUN July 11 in a signed article says that the "troop withdrawal" much vaunted by the U.S. imperialists is a variety of the "policy of strength" and a trick to justify the reinforcement of aggressor forces and new war preparations in South Korea.

The article notes that the adoption at the 30th UN General Assembly of a resolution calling for the withdrawal of U.S. troops from South Korea deprived the United States of a major pretext used by it to justify its occupation of South Korea.

When a demand of the world people and the American people that the U.S. imperialist aggressor forces illegally occupying South Korea withdraw immediately in accordance with the UN resolution became a powerful international trend, the United States put up the signboard of "troop withdrawal," the article remarks, and goes on: At first, the United States repeatedly stated that it would withdraw all its troops and nuclear weapons from South Korea in a brief period, but the original "pledge of troop withdrawal" was replaced by a partial "phaseout" program.

The U.S. imperialists amended repeatedly even the formal plan to withdraw only the ground forces over a period of four-five years, contrary to their original plan, and today there is no "promise of troop withdrawal." Going one step farther, they are weaving a plot to totally upset the "troop withdrawal program."

Pointing out that the U.S. House of Representatives and Senate have laid down conditions for barring at will the withdrawal of U.S. troops, the article says: It is not without reason that even those in the U.S. ruling circles admitted that the "troop withdrawal" from South Korea was "purely for making up the election commitments."

Noting that the U.S. imperialists deceptive "troop pullout" propaganda is an expression of their old double-faced tactics, the article continues: The U.S. imperialists are talking about "peace" in Korea and "troop withdrawal" to make it appear as if they were ready to put an end to their old method of military occupation of South Korea, but, in practice, they are following the "policy of strength."

Their talk about "troop withdrawal" from South Korea is aimed chiefly to make the world people believe in the "peaceful intention" of the United States and **speed up** the arms reinforcement and war preparations behind its curtain. As of the end of March this year, the numerical strength of the U.S. troops occupying South Korea increased by 900 above that at the end of last year and the U.S. Air Force is reportedly planned to be reinforced by 20 per cent. Under the name of "compensatory measures" to offset the "troop withdrawal," huge military aid is given to the South Korea puppet clique.

All facts show that the aggressive nature of U.S. imperialism has not changed and its aggressive design on Korea remains unchanged. There is no reason or ground whatsoever for the U.S. imperialist aggressor forces to remain in South Korea. If the U.S. imperialists refuse to withdraw from South Korea and persist in the arms reinforcement and war preparations, they will invite more vehement denunciation of the world people and land themselves deeper in isolation as the betrayer and an aggressor deceiving and flouting world public opinion.

The United States must lend an ear to the demand of the world's peoples, look squarely at the trend of the times and completely withdraw from South Korea at an early date, taking along all its troops and weapons of mass destruction including nuclear weapons in accordance with its "pledge".

Planned U.S. Tank Deployment

OW121055Y Pyongyang KCNA in English 1041 GMT 12 Jul 78 OW

[Text] Pyongyang, 12 July (KCNA)--The U.S. imperialist aggressors are now contemplating to newly attach to the U.S. Second Division in South Korea a tank battalion with 50 "M-60A-1" tanks, 89 anti-tank vehicles, 40 tactical support vehicles, over 800 pieces of communications equipment and auxiliary equipment.

Denouncing this criminal move, NODONG SINMUN July 12 in a signed commentary says: Today when public opinion at home and abroad strongly demands the immediate withdrawal of the U.S. troops from South Korea, along with all their military equipment, for peace in Korea and her peaceful reunification, the U.S. imperialists are further reinforcing their armed forces in South Korea. This is a naked act of aggression disturbing peace in Korea and another unpardonable challenge to our people and the peaceloving people of the world.

The commentary further says: The plan of the U.S. imperialist aggressors to organize a battalion of new-type tanks in the U.S. Second Division is timed to coincide with a "new-type equipment operating exercise" staged by this division and a puppet army unit in the western sector of the front to fan up the war fever. Such military step of the U.S. imperialists proceeds from their criminal ambition to fix the split of Korea by force of arms, keep hold on South Korea as their colony and military base indefinitely and invade the northern half of our republic and other Asian countries with it as a stepping-stone.

We can never overlook this ill-boding move. The commentary continues: The U.S. imperialists are bringing into South Korea armed forces and combat equipment and putting spurs to the preparations for a new war against our republic behind the curtain of "troop phaseout." All facts indicate that they made the "pledge" of the withdrawal of their troops merely for a propaganda purpose and are stepping up behind its smokescreen arms reinforcement and war preparations.

As long as the U.S. imperialist aggressors stay in South Korea, the danger of war in Korea cannot be removed nor can the peaceful solution of the Korean question be achieved. They must look straight at the trend of history, stop running wild and quit South Korea forthwith, taking along all their troops and weapons of mass destruction including nuclear weapons in accordance with their own pledges and the UN resolution.

PACAF Commander in ROK

SK110914Y Pyongyang KCNA in English 0352 GMT 11 Jul 78 SK

[Text] Pyongyang, 11 Jul (KCNA)--A report from Seoul says that the U.S. Pacific Air Force commander flew into South Korea on July 9.

Staying in South Korea for five days, he will be closeted with the puppets over "matters of common concern for the South Korean and U.S. air forces" and examine the war preparedness of the U.S. troops and the puppet army.

The current South Korean tour of the U.S. Pacific Air Force commander is part of the power-reeking aggressive junket of brasshats of the U.S. imperialists' Pacific forces of aggression which has become more frequent these days. As already reported, the commander-in-chief of the U.S. imperialist aggression forces in the Pacific turned up in South Korea in May and the commander of the U.S. Pacific fleet and the commander of the U.S. Seventh Fleet appeared there late in June to have war confabs with the puppets and "inspect" the U.S. and puppet army units.

In sending brasshats of their Pacific aggression forces frequently to South Korea for closed-door talks, the U.S. imperialists seek to put into a concrete form their aggressive war plan against the Korean people. The Korean people and the world peace-loving people are now watching with heightened vigilance the moves of the U.S. imperialists.

ROK MILITARY TRAINING CALLED 'CRIMINAL WAR PROVOCATION'

SK121248Y Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 1245 GMT 11 Jul 78 SK

[Unattributed talk: "The Pak Chong-hui Puppet Clique Running Amuck To Prepare for War"]

[Text] The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song taught: "While paying lip service to advocating peaceful reunification, the South Korean authorities have actually continued maneuvers to prepare for and provoke a war," so taught the great leader.

With the support of the U.S. imperialists, the Pak Chong-hui puppet clique has wickedly clung to criminal war provocation maneuvers. Talking about "all-out security" and compensatory measures," the Pak Chong-hui puppet clique has been running amuck to reinforce the military capability of the puppet armed forces. The puppet clique has accelerated militarization of the South Korean economy and reinforced its armed forces by begging dollars from its masters. It has reinforced the military equipment of the puppet armed forces by introducing huge quantities of lethal weapons from foreign imperialists. The rascals have decided to obtain \$800 million worth of lethal equipment from the U.S. forces over 4 years, such as various aircraft-guns, tanks and amphibious armored vehicles. They have also decided to obtain \$275 million in military credits and a \$90 million ammunition stockpile fund. Thus they are trying to accelerate the modernization of the South Korean puppet armed forces, spurring their war preparations.

The American imperialists and the Pak Chong-hui military gangster have recently been zealously heightening tension in Korea by more frantically kicking up war exercise rackets in the air, on land and on the sea. The war exercise rackets kicked up by the rascals these days are unprecedentedly large in scale and are extremely venturesome and dangerous in nature.

As is known, the largest joint South Korea-U.S. military exercise since the Korean war was staged in March. This was a typical example of their war adventures. The Pak Chong-hui puppet clique, which is running wild to maintain its lifeline by relying on the U.S. imperialist maniacal, bellicose forces, has kicked up war exercise rackets daily together with their aggressive forces such as ground, landing and air offensive operations, simulating an attack on the northern half of the republic. Thus, it has raised a commotion by firing guns. On 16 June, the Pak Chong-hui puppet clique staged a special military exercise, for the purpose of "fostering its military capability," which was the largest in size since the activation of the puppet armed forces. This military exercise, which was staged with on-the-spot guidance by the bosses of the puppet clique including traitor Pak Chong-hui and officers of the U.S. imperialist aggressive forces, was from beginning to end a very dangerous playing with fire which, closely resembling real war, was aimed at committing barbarous acts of subversion and homicide through infiltration into the supply areas of the northern half of the republic by air, sea and land.

In addition, having staged a provocative war exercise termed "anti-tank offensive training" at the puppet army military bases, traitor Pak Chong-hui has run wild, randomly firing the TOW missiles which he has received from his U.S. masters.

While driving the puppet armed forces units to war exercise rackets which closely resemble real war, the rascals have persecuted the South Korean people by binding them to such military organizations as the "Homeland Defense Reserve Forces," the "Civil Defense Corps" and the "Student Defense Corps." In particular, the Pak Chong-hui puppet clique has forcefully dragged South Korean students to the puppet army's military camps, driving them into the frantic war exercise commotions. The rascals plan to drag more than 53,000 students from 60 universities and colleges to the puppet army military camps and force them to undergo extended military training.

Availing itself of the anniversary of the Korean war, which the U.S. imperialists started, and saying that capabilities should be fostered to cope with wartime, the Pak Chong-hui puppet clique mobilized numerous students and drove them to a march to former battlefields. In addition, kicking up war exercise rackets everywhere in South Korea by mobilizing the "Homeland Defense Reserve Forces," the rascals have forced them to march through the streets, thus fanning war zeal. They have also conducted training of the "Civil Defense Corps" in a more wicked manner, simulating real war.

While training more than 1,300 evil teachers to conduct classes on "anticommunism" so as to inspire anti-communist feelings among the South Korean students, the Pak Chong-hui puppet clique has designated military subjects essential courses at universities, high schools and colleges, and has further strengthened military training there. On top of that, it has allotted more than 78 percent of physical training classes to military training. It has also reorganized the curriculum to meet military training requirements. These maneuvers by the puppet clique show how frantically it has run amuck to use the South Korean students as cannon fodder and as bullet shields for another war, which it intends to start.

The rascals have recently become more eager and enthusiastic in their extremely hostile and provocative playing with fire against the northern half of the republic, in an attempt to subdue the South Korean people's daily increasing sentiment against Pak Chong-hui and to divert their attention elsewhere by bringing the situation to the brink of war. Thus the rascals try to extricate themselves from their impasse and fulfill their wild desire for long-term power.

However frantically it runs amuck to provoke another war and seek a way to survive, the Pak Chong-hui puppet clique is only daydreaming. Today the South Korean people are vigorously struggling for democratization of society and for the fatherland's independent and peaceful reunification, against the Pak Chong-hui puppet clique's maneuvers to provoke another war. If the Pak Chong-hui puppet clique ignores the reality and recklessly takes the road of war, it will perish forever in the flames it kindles.

Pak Observes ROK Units

SK130650Y Pyongyang KCNA in English 0405 GMT 13 Jul 78 SK

[Text] Pyongyang, 13 Jul (KCNA)--Puppet Pak Chong-hui on July 11 showed up at a foremost unit of the puppet army in the western sector of the front and whipped up war hysteria, according to a report from Seoul.

He incited war, gadding about frontline positions and trenches and driving a puppet army artillery unit into an "exhibition gun-firing."

Puppet Pak Chong-hui turned up in the frontline area and incited war in mid-March when a "South Korea-U.S. Joint Military Exercise" was on and in mid-June when a "Special Warfare Exercise" of a puppet army unit was under way.

The puppet is kicking about to divert elsewhere the attention of the people discontented with his clique by increasing tension and fanning a war climate.

PARTY CENTER EXTOLLS EXAMPLE OF ANTI-JAPANESE GUERRILLA UNIT

SK120653Y Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 2315 GMT 11 Jul 78 SK

[Unattributed commentary: "Let Us Learn and Follow Anti-Japanese Guerrilla Unit Members' Revolutionary Work, Study and Living Attitudes"]

[Excerpts] The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song taught: The party center has set forth a slogan "Let us produce, study and live in accordance with the method developed by the anti-Japanese guerrilla unit," and has vigorously struggled among cadre members, party members and workers to encourage them to learn and follow the revolutionary work attitude developed by anti-Japanese guerrilla unit members. I think this slogan set forth by the party center is a good one. So taught the great leader.

Today, when the flames of the 100-day battle have become more furious with the passage of time so as to greet the 30th anniversary of the founding of the republic as a victors' grand festival, it is more important than ever before to encourage all party members and workers to learn and follow in their daily life anti-Japanese guerrilla unit members' revolutionary work, study and living attitudes.

The major characteristics of the anti-Japanese guerrilla unit members' work attitude were endless loyalty to the great leader and the manner with which they carried out all work and struggles revolutionarily and militantly. All activities of the anti-Japanese guerrilla unit members were strewn with the spirit of unconditional and absolute loyalty to the great leader.

A major feature of the anti-Japanese guerrilla unit members' revolutionary work attitude was the spirit of unconditionally and absolutely implementing the great leader's orders and instructions.

The anti-Japanese guerrilla unit members displayed the revolutionary spirit of self-reliance developed by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, and they carried out their work with the revolutionary spirit of doing every job in a responsible manner, of overcoming difficulties independently and of surely accomplishing, to the end, assigned revolutionary missions.

By always learning and following the revolutionary work method--a popular work method--and by vigorously carrying out political work among the people, the anti-Japanese guerrilla unit members firmly rallied the broad strata of the people around the great leader and energetically called on them to join the revolutionary struggle. Commanders of the anti-Japanese guerrilla units took the van of dangerous, arduous and difficult jobs at any time or place and guided their men and the masses by setting examples.

The anti-Japanese guerrilla unit members not only carried out their work and combat activities in a revolutionary manner, but also conducted study in a revolutionary manner by regarding it as part of revolutionary work. The great leader's immortal chuche thought and revolutionary concept, which have brilliantly illuminated the victorious future path of the Korean revolution and the path of liberating the people, the class and human beings, were revolutionary nourishment and the precious source of revolutionaries' political life and an invincible revolutionary weapon. Accordingly, the anti-Japanese guerrilla unit members regarded the study of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song's immortal chuche ideology as a primary mission and as the source of their political life. They studied this ideology in a revolutionary manner.

The anti-Japanese guerrilla unit members displayed revolutionary spirit not only in their work and study, but also in their daily life. The characteristics of the anti-Japanese guerrilla unit members were reflected in the manner of not being daunted by difficulties, of leading daily life with an invincible fighting spirit and in a revolutionary and militant manner and of running all daily affairs in a frugal manner.

The anti-Japanese guerrilla unit members displayed the spirit of economization by always establishing the norm of material consumption, thus economizing and effectively utilizing all materials, including food. Today's reality in which the entire people are accelerating a magnificent advance to make a breakthrough in implementing the Second 7-Year Plan, and in which they are further fanning the flames of the 100-day battle to significantly greet the 30th anniversary of the founding of the republic, demand that all party members and workers should fulfill more successfully assigned revolutionary missions by learning and following the anti-Japanese guerrilla units' revolutionary fighting spirit.

Let us all mark a new upsurge in production and construction and thus embellish the 30th anniversary of the founding of the republic as a victors' grand festival by upholding the party's militant slogan "Let us produce, study and live in accordance with the method developed by the anti-Japanese guerrilla unit," vigorously advancing and courageously overcoming difficulties as the anti-Japanese guerrilla unit members did.

WORKERS VISIT WAR MEMORIAL IN PYONGYANG

SK121743Y Pyongyang KCNA in English 1542 GMT 12 Jul 78 SK

[Text] Pyongyang, 12 Jul (KCNA)--The memorial of the victory in the fatherland liberation war in Pyongyang is visited these days by a large number of working people on the occasion of the 25th anniversary of the victory in the great fatherland liberation war.

The memorial with a total floor space of 52,000 square metres has over 70 halls showing the struggle in the period of the anti-Japanese armed struggle, the struggle in the period of the democratic revolution, the struggle in each stage of the fatherland liberation war, the struggle of the People's Army units of different arms, the struggle of the heroic Korean People's Army and the people in the rear, the criminal atrocities and defeat of the U.S. imperialists and the support of the world people to our people.

On display are various historic materials and mementoes of the anti-imperialist revolutionary war waged by our people under the wise guidance of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song and big and small sand tables and semi-panoramas of major battles, a big panorama of the battle for the liberation of Taejon, photographs and pictures. There are also merited weapons used by our People's Army soldiers, weapons captured from the enemy and other materials showing how our people victoriously fought against the U.S. imperialist aggressors.

Placed in the entrance hall of the memorial is a huge picture of the great leader acknowledging with broad smile on his face the warm welcome of People's Army soldiers and people. Before this picture the visitors extend in humble reverence the highest honour and deepest thanks to the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, the ever-victorious, iron-willed, brilliant commander and legendary hero, who defended the freedom and independence of the country and glorified the honour of the nation.

Seeing round the exhibition halls along the victorious course of the great fatherland liberation war against the armed invasion of the U.S. imperialist aggressors, the visitors come to a sand table and big panorama showing the battle for liberating Taejon.

The Korean People's Army who instantly frustrated the enemy's armed attack and went over to a counter-attack, liberated Seoul, the citadel of the U.S. imperialist colonial rule, three days after the outbreak of the war, and advanced southward like an angry wave. The U.S. imperialists built a defence position on every favourable line and made desperate efforts to hold on Taejon, a strategic point of military importance, blaring that it was the "line of no retreat" and "last defence line."

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song taught: "Deftly apply the commanding art of modern warfare, conduct mobile operations of your units boldly, and surround and wipe out the enemy."

The great leader deeply grasped the situation on the front and saw through the enemy's attempt, and set forth the operational policy of encircling and annihilating large enemy forces in Taejon area and personally commanded the struggle for its implementation. Upholding the policy of the great leader, the combined units of the People's Army made a frontal and flank attack on the enemy through skillfully coordinated operation and, at the same time, some other units penetrated deep into the rear of the enemy, south of Taejon, and completely wiped out the enemy and liberated Taejon.

In the operation for the liberation of Taejon the combined units of the People's Army killed, wounded or captured 17,500 enemy soldiers including the commander of the 24th Infantry Division of the U.S. imperialist aggressor army, called an "ever-victorious division," destroyed or captured more than 1,000 vehicles, 150 artillery pieces, 20 tanks and 2,600 pieces of small arms. This operation was a development of the chuche-based tactics, founded in person by the great leader in the period of the anti-Japanese armed struggle, to suit the demand of modern warfare and a great example in overpowering the numerical and technical superiority of the enemy with strategic and tactical superiority.

In each stage of the war the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song put forward a strategic and tactical policy to open up a new phase for victory in the war and wisely organized and guided the struggle for its successful implementation. Thanks to the wise guidance of the great leader and the chuche-based tactics advanced by him, the heroic Korean People's Army defeated the U.S. imperialist aggressors, troops of their 15 satellites and the South Korean puppet army, over two million strong, and won a great victory in the three-year fatherland liberation war. The loss of U.S. imperialists sustained at the hands of the heroic Korean People's Army during the Korean war was nearly 2.3 times in armed forces and combat technical materiel that they suffered in the four years of the Pacific war during the Second World War.

The memorial of the victory in the fatherland liberation war vividly shows the shining victory of the great chuche-based military strategic idea of the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song and unique tactics, its embodiment in actual fighting. The memorial also shows that the heroic Korean People's Army and people firmly rallied around him are invincible.

NATIONAL UNION FOR DEMOCRACY IN ROK PUBLISHES DECLARATION

SK131141Y Pyongyang KCNA in English 1006 GMT 13 Jul 78 SK

[Text] Pyongyang, 13 Jul (KCNA)--The "National Union for Democracy," a massive anti-"government" fighting organisation formed recently by South Korean figures of various circles, published a "National Declaration for Democracy" on July 10, indicating the goals of its struggle, according to a foreign press report from Seoul quoted by KNS in Tokyo.

Declaring that the "yusin system" is the biggest obstacle to democracy and national unification, it called for its overthrow. The declaration was made public by ex-"president" of South Korea Yun Po-son, one of the members of the organisation, that day.

The "National Union for Democracy" in its declaration set forth its six fighting goals such as "to fight in one body against dictatorship and for democracy and national salvation," "to launch a movement against the corrupt privileged circles and for the relief of peoples living" and "to oppose comprador capital and build an independent national economy."

To attain these goals, the organisation set itself the following immediate fighting tasks:

1. Overthrow of the yusin system, removal of the treacherous evil laws and tools for suppression of human rights, refusal of elections under the yusin system.
2. Defence of rights of and support to the workers and peasants languishing under oppression.
3. Release of political prisoners.

The "National Declaration for Democracy" was reportedly signed by twelve organisations including the "Council of Human Rights Movement in South Korea," the "Roman Catholic Priests' Group for Achieving Justice," and a youth organisation, and ex-"President" Yun Po-son, ex-"Foreign Minister" Chong Il-hyong, religionist Ham Sok-hon and other anti-"government" figures, and workers, peasants, dismissed professors and journalists expelled from TONGA ILBO and CHOSON ILBO and personages of various circles in Seoul and other areas, more than 500 in all.

KIM IL-SONG RECEIVES NEW AMBASSADORS' CREDENTIALS

Burmese Ambassador

SK060358Y Pyongyang KONA in English 0337 GMT 6 Jul 78 SK

[Text] Pyongyang, 6 Jul (KCNA)--The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, president of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, on July 5 received credentials from U Tha Tun, new ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the Socialist Republic of the Union of Burma to our country.

Present at the presentation ceremony were Comrade Yim Chun-chu, secretary of the Central People's Committee of the DPRK, and Comrade Ho Tam, vice-premier of the Administration Council and foreign minister. A staffer of the Burmese Embassy in Pyongyang was also present. After receiving the credentials, the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song had a talk with the ambassador in a cordial and friendly atmosphere.

Polish Ambassador

SK060353Y Pyongyang KCNA in English 0335 GMT 6 Jul 78 SK

[Text] Pyongyang, 6 Jul (KCNA)--The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, president of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, on July 5 received credentials from Jerzy Penkala, new ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the Polish People's Republic to our country. Present at the presentation ceremony were Comrade Ho Tam, vice-premier of the Administration Council and foreign minister. Staffers of the Polish Embassy in Pyongyang were also present. After receiving the credentials, the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song had a talk with the ambassador in a cordial and friendly atmosphere.

KYE UNG-TAE RECEIVES POLISH MINING MINISTRY DELEGATION

SK040545Y Pyongyang KCNA in English 0339 GMT 4 Jul 78 SK

[Text] Pyongyang, 4 Jul (KCNA)--Comrade Kye Ung-tae on July 3 received and had a friendly talk with the delegation of the Ministry of Mining of the Polish People's Republic headed by Gerard Brozek, deputy minister of mining in Poland.

Present on the occasion were Yi Yong-chang and other personages concerned and Piotr Gliniski, charge d'affaires ad interim of the Polish Embassy in Pyongyang.

NEW AMBASSADOR TO EQUATORIAL GUINEA PRESENTS CREDENTIALS

SK091046Y Pyongyang KCNA in English 0816 GMT 9 Jul 78 SK

[Text] Pyongyang, 9 Jul (KCNA)--Kim Chung-nam, newly appointed ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of our country to Equatorial Guinea, on July 1 presented his credentials to Masie Nguema Biyogo Nguie Ndong, life president of the Republic of Equatorial Guinea, according to a report. The ambassador courteously conveyed friendly greetings of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song to the life president.

Expressing deep thanks for the friendly greetings, the life president asked the ambassador to convey his sincere and warm regards and thanks to President Kim Il-song, his most respected brother and the great leader of the Korean people. Stressing that the stand of Equatorial Guinea on the question of Korean reunification is invariable and firm, he said: Our stand is that the U.S. troops must be withdrawn from South Korea and Korea be reunified by the Korean people themselves without outside interference. He expressed satisfaction with the daily expansion and development of friendly and cooperative relations between Korea and Equatorial Guinea. The conversation took place in a friendly atmosphere.

Present on the occasion were Nguema Esono Nohama, vice-president and foreign minister, the secretary of state at the presidential palace, and the general director of protocol at the presidential palace.

PYONGYANG MEETING MARKS MONGOLIAN NATIONAL DAY

OW111031Y Pyongyang KCNA in English 1002 GMT 11 Jul 78 OW

[Text] Pyongyang, 11 Jul (KCNA)--A meeting commemorating the 57th anniversary of the Mongolian people's revolution was held at the Chollima House of Culture, Pyongyang, on July 10. It was attended by Comrade Chong Chun-ki, and personages concerned and working people in the city. Ambassador Badamtaryn Baldoo and staffers of the Mongolian Embassy in Pyongyang were invited there.

O Mun-han and Badamtaryn Baldoo made speeches. The attendants saw photographs displayed in the hall and appreciated a Mongolian feature film.

Assembly Leader Sends Greetings

OW111033Y Pyongyang KCNA in English 1010 GMT 11 Jul 78 OW

[Text] Pyongyang, 11 Jul (KCNA)--Hwang Chang-yop, chairman of the Standing Committee of the Supreme People's Assembly, sent a message of greetings to N. Lubsanchultem, chairman of the Great People's Hural of the Mongolian People's Republic, on the 57th anniversary of the Mongolian people's revolution.

He expressed the belief that the relations of friendship and cooperation between the two countries would grow stronger and develop in the future on the principles of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism.

Ho Tam Sends Greetings

OW111035Y Pyongyang KCNA in English 1018 GMT 11 Jul 78 OW

[Text] Pyongyang, 11 Jul (KCNA)--Foreign Minister Ho Tam sent a message to M. Dugersuren, foreign minister of the Mongolian People's Republic, greeting the 57th anniversary of the Mongolian people's revolution. He expressed the belief that the relations of friendship and cooperation between the two countries would grow stronger and develop in the common struggle against imperialism and for the victory of the cause of socialism.

MPR Ambassador Meets Press

SK070447Y Pyongyang KCNA in English 0341 GMT 7 Jul 78 SK

[Text] Pyongyang, 7 Jul (KCNA)--Badamtaryn Baldoo, Mongolian ambassador to our country, arranged a press conference on July 6 at his embassy on the occasion of the 57th anniversary of the Mongolian people's revolution. Present there were So Tong-pom and other personages concerned and newspaper, news agency and radio reporters in Pyongyang. The press attaches of different embassies and foreign correspondents in Pyongyang were also present.

Badamtaryn Baldoo spoke at the press conference. He referred to the significance of the victory of the peoples revolution in Mongolia. Today the Mongolian people are registering new successes in the endeavours for carrying out the tasks for the third year of the Sixth Five-Year Plan advanced by the 17th Congress of the Mongolian People's Revolutionary Party, he said. The Mongolian People's Revolutionary Party and the Mongolian Government and people, he declared, have invariably supported and will support the just struggle of the Korean people for the reunification of the country.

AUSTRIAN ORGANIZATION SENDS LETTER TO U.S. PRESIDENT

OW081037Y Pyongyang KCNA in English 1009 GMT 8 Jul 78 OW

[Text] Pyongyang 8 Jul (KCNA)--The Austrian Association for Promotion of Relations With the Democratic People's Republic of Korea recently sent a letter to the U.S. President, urging him to immediately fulfill his "promise" to withdraw the U.S. troops from South Korea, according to a report from Vienna. The letter stressed that the withdrawal of the U.S. troops from South Korea would be conducive to the implementation of the UN resolution and to peace in Asia and open the way for the peaceful reunification of Korea.

BRIEFS

JAPANESE DELEGATION'S BANQUET--Pyongyang, 20 Jun--The third delegation of the Japan Committee for Supporting Korea's Independent and Peaceful Reunification on visit to our country arranged a banquet yesterday. Invited to the banquet were Kim Kwan-sop, Chu Chang-chun and other personages concerned. Present at the banquet were the members of the delegation headed by Yoshihisa Kajitani, representative member of the Japan Committee for Supporting Korea's Independent and Peaceful Reunification. Yoshihisa Kajitani and Chu Chang-chun spoke at the banquet. [Pyongyang KCNA in English 1007 GMT 20 Jun 78 OW]

CHUNGANG ILBO DISCUSSES NEW RELATIONSHIP WITH U.S.

SK121356Y Seoul CHUNGANG ILBO in Korean 12 Jul 78 p 1 SK

[Editorial: "Establishment of a New ROK-U.S. Relationship"]

[Text] For the past 2 years, ROK-U.S. relations have been in the throes of a dissolution of the existing relationship of unconditional blood allies. In addition to the recent remarks by new U.S. Ambassador to Seoul Gleysteen, many changes have been seen in the attitudes of Korea and the United States toward each other.

In the past, the American people regarded ROK-U.S. relations as a "big brother" relationship, meaning that the United States was the supporter of Korea and Korea lived under the support of the United States. Because of the change in the world situation, however, this form of relationship has today become inappropriate.

In the cold war era after the war, a relationship of "central nations and peripheral nations" existed in the two camps. Relationships between the central nations and the peripheral nations could be very close merely because they were nations of the same camp. However, as the world order became more complex, the responsibility of the central nations for the peripheral nations has been gradually reduced. As the peripheral nations progressed economically and their responsibility for their own security was enhanced, the old form of relationship became awkward. Essentially, therefore, the past "big brother" relationship has been eliminated. Nevertheless, it seems that the practice of thinking and acting in accordance with this past relationship have not yet disappeared. This phenomenon has resulted in the throes and conflicts between the central nation and the peripheral nations. The series of recent unhappy issues between Korea and the United States, including the dispute in the United States over our domestic affairs, the "lobbying scandal" in the United States and the unilateral troop withdrawal decision by the United States are examples of this. In particular, the recent U.S. House decision to block the PL 480 agricultural commodity loan to Korea in connection with the refusal to testify before the U.S. Congress by a former Korean ambassador to Washington can be seen as an example of this. The high-handed attitude taken by the United States toward Korea, which has already grown up enough not to yield to such pressure, accomplished little, and merely left another unhappy incident in ROK-U.S. relations.

ROK-U.S. relations in the new era must overcome past practices and must make a new start, based on a true relationship of mutual benefit. With the growth of national strength, our country no longer needs to rely solely upon the United States. However, surrounded by the three big powers of Japan, China and the USSR, and divided into north and south, we still need security ties with the United States. Looked at from the dimension of the Asian strategy of the United States, Korea, which has matured economically and has its self-defensive power, is an ally of the United States which cannot be ignored. The recent U.S. attitude indicating that it would not be beneficial to the United States to drive the ROK Government into a corner might have stemmed from this point of view. As stated by Mr Gleysteen, the two countries of Korea and the United States seem to have recognized the need for establishing a new relationship between the two allies. Recent reports of the possibility of a ROK-U.S. summit may be construed as a development resulting from this awareness. At the moment, the ROK-U.S. summit is still in the planning state. But the unofficial reaction of the U.S. side seems more positive than earlier this year.

The summit requires much preparation by both sides and requires a positive attitude toward its realization as well. But we believe that such a summit, when realized, will be a great turning point for overcoming the conflicts which have existed between the two countries thus far and for establishing a new ROK-U.S. relationship. The early normalization of ROK-U.S. relations must be realized without fail, as one of the top priority, urgent tasks to be carried out in the second term of yusin.

VRPR SAYS WARNING OF ARMED INFILTRATORS 'FAR-FETCHED'

SK081320Y Voice of the Revolutionary Party for Reunification [Clandestine] in Korean to South Korea 1100 GMT 8 Jul 78 SK

[Text] On the far-fetched excuse of "infiltration of armed spies during the verdant months of July and August," puppet Home Minister Kim Chi-yol ordered the police to heighten vigilance on islands, in coastal areas and other places across the nation. This is part of the Pak Chong-hui clique's anticommunist, fascist scheme to promote enmity between the North and South and curb the daily growing antigovernment sentiment with guns and swords, so as to realize its ambition to stay in power for a long time. It is well known to the world that, whenever needed, the Pak Chong-hui clique resorts to anticommunism to find a way to survive. The Pak Chong-hui clique, which makes anti-communism a routine tactic, disturbed public peace by frantically making anticommunist commotions around the anniversary of the Korean war. Now the clique is frantically increasing the network of fascist oppression to repress the people, claiming something might happen during the verdant months of July and August.

This is connected with our people's antigovernment sentiment, which is growing daily. Such was the case when the election of deputies to the National Conference for Unification [NCU] was held on 18 May. And anti-Pak Chong-hui sentiment further grows among the masses of all walks of life with the enthronement of Pak Chong-hui as president through the farcical election by the NCU, which is a criminal organization. Frustrated at the growing anticlique sentiment, the Pak Chong-hui clique runs wild with fascist oppressive schemes to subdue our people's wrath and obstruct their anti-government advance. It is as a part of these fascist oppressive schemes that puppet Home Minister Kim Chi-yol encouraged anti-communist sentiment and drove the police to suppress the people, talking about the verdant season of July and August.

That the Pak Chong-hui clique encourages anticommunist sentiment on these far-fetched excuses fully reflects the clique's intention to curb our people's daily growing aspiration for national reunification and fix the current state of national division, so as to realize its ambition to stay in power for a long time. This is an intolerable anti-popular act running counter to national reunification.

Even though the Pak Chong-hui clique is trying to fix national division through anti-communist tactics and suppression of the people and to maintain the current yusin dictatorship, this will only (fan the people's antigovernment sentiment) and hasten the clique's own downfall. History tells us that those who suppress the people do not survive for long. Our people will not tolerate the Pak Chong-hui clique's anticommunist and fascist schemes. Our people will more vigorously struggle to overthrow the Pak Chong-hui clique of anticommunist maniacs and fascist dictators, and will attain the democratization of society and the independent reunification of the fatherland.

VRPR DENOUNCES SHIPMENT OF NEW U.S. TANKS

SK101316Y Voice of the Revolutionary Party for Reunification [Clandestine] in Korean to South Korea 1100 GMT 10 Jul 78 SK

[Unattributed commentary: "Another Criminal Act Aimed at Provoking Another War"]

[Text] The U.S. imperialists have recently stepped up their maneuvers more intensively than ever before, according to information released today by the U.S. military authorities in South Korea, 14 M-60A1 tanks and two armored support vehicles have arrived, the first equipment for a tank battalion to be activated to reinforce the firepower of the U.S. 2d Infantry Division. This is another criminal act by the U.S. imperialists for aggression against the Korean Peninsula and to provoke another war there. The U.S. imperialists' maneuvers for aggression and war against the Korean Peninsula have entered a more grave stage. While reinforcing their aggressive armed forces in South Korea behind the signboard of "troop withdrawal," the U.S. imperialist have frantically pushed ahead with war preparations.

According to information released by the U.S. authorities several days ago, the U.S. imperialists have said they will convert Chinnae port into a major base of the U.S. 7th Fleet and assign helicopter carriers--up-to-date amphibious offensive warships--to the 7th Fleet. Prior to this, on 29 June, they said that they would transfer to the South Korean armed forces ammunition now in the hands of U.S. forces in Okinawa. In addition, according to a report released by the Congress, the Defense Department has decided that if a war breaks out on the Korean Peninsula, it will dispatch to South Korea U.S. combat forces including nine air force squadrons from the western Pacific, three regiments of the 3d Marine Division and 20 to 25 warships belonging to the 7th Fleet. At the same time, the U.S. imperialists have transferred huge quantities of weapons to the Pak Chong-hui clique and have abetted the clique's maneuvers to prepare for another war. It is well known that they have submitted to Congress a bill to transfer \$800 million worth of their weapons to the Pak Chong-hui clique, and are busily trying to gain Congressional approval. They are trying to give \$275 million in military sales credits to the Pak Chong-hui clique in fiscal year 1979 and are trying to provide a \$90 million military stockpile fund and a \$90 million additional ammunition stockpile fund to the clique.

Following "Team Spirit 78" in March, the largest military exercise since the ceasefire, involving 120,000 U.S. and South Korean troops, the U.S. imperialists have staged similar large-scale war exercises. On top of that, they have blatantly raved about using nuclear weapons on the Korean Peninsula in an "emergency." Their shipment of tanks and armored vehicles for the tank battalion which is scheduled to be activated clearly shows how frantically they are running amuck to revive the crumbling Pak Chong-hui clique and start a war on the Korean Peninsula to attack the North.

This creates a grave obstacle to peace and peaceful reunification on the Korean Peninsula and greatly threatens peace in Asia and the world. This clearly shows that neither the U.S. imperialists' aggressive nature nor their wild desire to dominate the Korean Peninsula by force of arms have changed at all. But no one will be intimidated by the threat of the U.S. imperialists. No one will be able to frustrate our people's firm will to force the U.S. imperialist forces to withdraw from South Korea and to reunify the country by independent and peaceful means. The U.S. imperialists' reckless maneuvers for aggression and war will only accelerate their fall. They should stop their reckless playing with fire and completely withdraw their forces and all lethal weapons from this land at once in accordance with the UN resolution and their pledge.

MILITARY PARADE, WORKERS DEMONSTRATION MARK REVOLUTION DAY

OW122309Y Ulaanbaatar MONTSAME in Russian 1444 GMT 11 Jul 78 OW

[Summary] Ulaanbaatar, 11 Jul (MONTSAME)--"A military parade and demonstration of working people was held here today on the occasion of the 57th anniversary of the Mongolian people's revolution." The Mongolian capital was decorated with flags, streamers, and slogans while portraits of Marx, Engels, Lenin, and members of the MPRP Central Committee Politburo decorated Suhbaatar Square, the site of the celebration.

Partisans of the 1921 people's revolution, senior communists, veterans of revolutionary struggle, heroes of the MPR, heroes of labor of the MPR, heads of party, state, and public organizations, diplomatic representatives of foreign states, and foreign guests were in the guest seats at the tomb of D. Suhbaatar and H. Choybalsan--founders of the MPRP and people's state. "At 0900 the MPR party and government leaders headed by Y. Tsedenbal, first secretary of the MPRP Central Committee and chairman of the MPR People's Great Hural Presidium, as well as P.A. Matveyev, head of the Soviet delegation, first secretary of the Kurgan Oblast CPSU Committee, and deputy chairman of the Central Board of the Soviet-Mongolian Friendship Society; and Me'ir Wilner, secretary general of the Communist Party of Israel [Rakah], arrived on the rostrum and were warmly welcomed by the gathering. Army General B. Dorj, MPR minister of defense, drove into the square in an open car to the sounds of a march and received the report of the parade commander. The MPR minister of defense greeted and congratulated the Mongolian troops on the 57th anniversary of the Mongolian people's revolution. He then mounted the rostrum and delivered a speech.

"B. Dorj said: The 1921 people's revolution which was victorious under the direct influence of the Great October Socialist Revolution did away once and for all with feudal oppression and opened radiant prospects before the Mongolian people to create their own authentic history and build a new and happy life. Under the leadership of the MPRP and with the assistance of the great Soviet Union and other fraternal countries of the socialist community, formerly backward Mongolia became a rapidly developing socialist state. As a result of constructive initiatives and practical steps taken by the Soviet Union and the coordinated foreign policy activities of the fraternal socialist countries aimed at strengthening peace and security between people, the process of relaxation of international tension is continuing. At the same time, the imperialist states continue to strive to establish hotbeds of tension, and expand the arms race.

"Army General B. Dorj stressed: The present Chinese leadership has openly colluded with the most reactionary forces--including the NATO militarists--opposing socialism, the Soviet Union, and the national liberation movements. It acts as a sworn enemy of peace and socialism and is increasing the severity of its aggressive subversive policy in relation to neighboring countries. Under these conditions extreme political vigilance and constant readiness to defend the socialist motherland is essential."

A military band played the Mongolian state anthem and the parade of the Ulaanbaatar garrison began. The banner of revolutionary soldiers of 1921 was carried through the square by officers of the general staff of the MPA who were followed by cadets of the D. Suhbaatar General Military Academy and units who won glory in Halhin Gol battles and the 1945 war of liberation. The military parade was followed by a demonstration of working people and rural arts with physical culture and sports enthusiasts bringing up the end of the demonstration. "The holiday festivities in Ulaanbaatar and all cities and population centers of the MPR became a vivid manifestation of the Mongolian people's cohesion around the MPRP and their determination to steadily realize the party's plans for construction of socialism on ancient Mongolian soil.

The working people of the MPR expressed their indestructible loyalty to the inviolable Mongolian-Soviet friendship and the banner of proletarian internationalism, and the cause of peace and progress. "The military parade and demonstration of working people in Suhbaatar Square was relayed over Mongolian radio and television."

Dorj Issues Order

OW130333Y Ulaanbaatar MONTSAME in Russian 1840 GMT 11 Jul 78 OW

[Text] Ulaanbaatar, 11 Jul (MONTSAME)--Army General B. Dorj, MPR minister of defense, today issued an order to mark the 57th anniversary of the Mongolian people's revolution.

Under the direct influence of the Great October Socialist Revolution and under the wise leadership of the MPRP, the Mongolian people carried out the 1921 people's revolution, and, leaning on the disinterested internationalist assistance of the Soviet Union and other socialist community countries, they traversed a glorious path of struggle and victory during the past 57 years and transformed previously backward Mongolia into a prosperous socialist country, the order says. The MPR minister of defense notes the successful development of all branches of the MPR's national economy and culture and the steady rise in the material welfare and cultural level of the Mongolian people.

Together with the Soviet Union and other fraternal socialist countries, the MPR consistently pursues a foreign policy line aimed at further deepening the process of relaxation of international tensions and consolidating peace and the people's security. Owing to the purposeful and active efforts of the CPSU, the Soviet state, the fraternal socialist community countries and all peace-loving forces, detente has become the dominant trend of world development, the MPR minister of defense stresses. However, the document notes, reactionary circles of imperialism and their henchmen strive to their utmost to torpedo the process of detente and fan the arms race and are constantly increasing military budgets. The Mongolian people resolutely oppose the aggressive policy of reactionary world imperialists and the policy of the Chinese leaders which is fraught with military threat. Under these conditions the MPRP and MPR Government consistently pursue a peaceloving foreign policy and constantly show concern for strengthening the defense capability of their country and carrying out the necessary measures in this sphere. The troops of the MPR armed forces constantly raise their combat and political training, strengthen their combat cooperation with the victorious Soviet army and the armies of other fraternal socialist countries and are always prepared to honorably fulfill their patriotic and internationalist duty to defend the socialist motherland and the cause of socialism, the order of the MPR minister of defense says.

The MPR minister of defense commands that a salute be carried out in Ulaanbaatar city to mark the national holiday of the Mongolian people.

Brezhnev, Kosygin Greetings

OW120939Y Ulaanbaatar MONTSAME in Russian 1431 GMT 11 Jul 78 OW

[From UNEN 11 July review]

[Text] Ulaanbaatar, 11 Jul (MONTSAME)--Today's UNEN prominently publishes the text of the congratulatory telegram sent by L. I. Brezhnev and A. N. Kosygin to Y. Tsedenbal and J. Batmonh on the occasion of the 57th anniversary of the Mongolian people's revolution.

ITALIAN UNIFIED COMMUNIST PARTY LEADER SPEAKS IN PHNOM PENH

BK100430Y Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 2300 GMT 9 Jul 78 BK

[Speech by Osvaldo Pesce, secretary general of the unified Communist Party of Italy, at 8 July Phnom Penh banquet--read by announcer]

[Text] The current visit to Democratic Kampuchea by the delegation of the Central Committee of our Unified Communist Party of Italy is meant to show our direct and resolute support for your just and heroic armed struggle to defend your national independence, the fruits of victory of your glorious socialist revolution and the territory of your fatherland. We would like to express our most ardent salutations and convey to you the revolutionary tradition and aspiration of the Italian working class and people.

Our people's anti-imperialist struggle has always supported your struggle, particularly during your national liberation revolutionary war against U.S. imperialism and its stooges. Our people greatly encouraged your historic great victory of 17 April 1975. We deeply believe that the struggle of the KCP, Revolutionary Army and the entire Kampuchean people is of great revolutionary significance to the peoples of Southeast Asia and the Third World, the proletarian classes in all countries and the international communist movement. We are confident that your heroic struggle against the aggressor, expansionist and annexationist Vietnamese--the agents serving social imperialism's global strategy of war provocation--is of inexorable significance to all freedom- and justice-loving peoples. We firmly believe in your final victory.

In the current complex and rapidly changing situation, our party is leading a struggle of the working class and the masses against the monopoly capitalists, the modern revisionists and especially against social imperialism. Our party is taking part in the struggle against terrorism created by social imperialism. We are conducting combat activities at home to support the great revolutionary struggle of all of you frontline comrades in order to smash the lies and slanders of the Vietnamese aggressors and their master, that is, social imperialism, and particularly against the Italian revisionists who are supporting the Vietnamese expansionists.

We have been successful in our struggle, but we have more serious and difficult work to do and the long road is full of twists and turns. We have achieved an important success in uniting the Italian Marxist-Leninist banner within a single party along with the victory of the second and third party congresses. We are riding the wave of this victory, intensifying our struggle to strengthen the party, rally the Italian revolutionary forces, win from the revisionists vast portions of the working class and build a broad unified front for national independence, better living conditions, democratic rights and freedoms, against the two superpowers, and for socialist revolution. We are intensifying our struggle mainly against the threat of aggression of social imperialism in Western Europe. We stand on the side of the great, glorious and correct CCP headed by Comrade Chairman Hua and we also side with all Marxist-Leninist parties and organizations in the world.

I would like to once again express resolute and fraternal unity with the heroic KCP and complete solidarity with the Kampuchean Revolutionary Army and all Kampuchean people. The KCP, led by the Central Committee headed by Comrade Pol Pot, is a correct party that has been well tried and tempered in the flames of struggle. It has clearly demonstrated its ingenuity in complementing Marxism-Leninism in accordance with the concrete conditions of the Kampuchean revolution.

Long live the unity between our two parties and peoples! Long live Marxism-Leninism! Long live proletarian internationalism. We express most profound homage to the memory of Kampuchean heroism and revolutionary fighters who fell in the cause of national liberation and socialism.

CAPTURED VIETNAMESE SERGEANT MAKES CONFESSION

BK110831Y Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 2300 GMT 10 Jul 78 Bk

[Recorded report on confession by Vietnamese spy sergeant (Nguyen Thanh Son) captured in Takeo Province on 14 June 1978]

[Text] "Our Kampuchean people and Revolutionary Army, guided by the wise and correct leadership of the KCP and Comrade Secretary Pol Pot, smashed another plan to stage a coup d'etat by the end of May, 1978 which was cooked up by the Vietnamese enemy in an attempt to topple the revolutionary administration of the Kampuchean people.

"However, the stubborn aggressor, expansionist and annexationist Vietnamese enemy continue to carry out criminal and abominable activities against us, such as infiltrating spies, commandoes and espionage agents into our territory and sending their troops to regularly encroach on our country as part of their efforts to fulfill their ambition to annex Kampuchean territory and expand their territory in Southeast Asia. At the same time, the Vietnamese enemy have tried to steal and plunder the property and rice of our people to solve the hunger problem in their own country. This is a bandit's way of solving difficulties advocated by the VCP.

"Constantly heightening their sense of revolutionary vigilance, our Kampuchean Revolutionary Army and people have crushed, routed and demoralized the Vietnamese forces each time they intruded into our country. The Vietnamese soldiers are scared to death when their commanders send them to fight on the Kampuchean front. Between 50 and 60 percent of them have already deserted. Those manning artillery pieces and 12.7-mm machineguns have to be chained to their guns to prevent them from deserting."

The following is the confession of a Vietnamese spy who was captured by Kampuchean armed forces at Phum Prey Khla, Srok Kaoh Andet, Takeo Province, on 14 June 1978.

[Begin recording in Vietnamese with paragraph by paragraph translation into Cambodian]

"My name is [Nguyen Thanh Son]. I am 21 and single. I am a one-star sergeant and am the leader of the 4th Group, 2nd Platoon, 3rd Company of the Phu Loi Battalion of Kien Giang Province. I was born in Chau Thanh district, Kien Giang and was promoted from militiaman to soldier in Chau Thanh district in October 1975. I joined the Ho Chi Minh Communist Youth League in June 1976. I became a provincial trooper of Kien Giang Province in June 1977 and was attached to the Phu Loi Battalion under the command of Four-Star Lieutenant (Vinh Van Thanh). I received a 2-week political course in this battalion with Three-Star Lieutenant (Tran Hong Nuoc) as instructor.

We were taught that the VCP's aim was to bring Vietnam, Laos and Kampuchea into the Indochina federation but were told that this goal had not been attained because Kampuchea would not join the federation. This seriously damaged Vietnam's prestige. The VCP thus decided to attack Kampuchea through the use of military force. The decision to invade Kampuchea was also prompted by famine at home. With Kampuchea under Vietnamese control in the Indochina federation, we would have sufficient rice to eat. This was because Kampuchea was a rice granary. Kampuchea should thus be seized and turned into a new economic zone managed and controlled by Vietnamese cadres. He said that the Kampuchean race should also be wiped out.

"I was promoted to one-star sergeant in November 1977. The Phu Loi Battalion moved up to Chau Doc in April 1978 in preparation for the offensive alongside the Tay Do Battalion and 330th Brigade. The offensive was scheduled for July 1978. The Vietnamese soldiers on this front deserted almost daily. In my unit 50 to 60 percent of the men deserted. Those manning artillery pieces and 12.7-mm machinegun were chained to the guns both during combat and at night to prevent desertion."

I was summoned by Four-Star Lieutenant (Vinh Van Thanh) on 13 June. He told me that the VCP also used political tactics along with military actions. The maneuver was to publicly announce Vietnam's desire to hold talks with the Kampuchean side in order to fool public opinion about our good will and cause the Kampuchean side to relax its vigilance so that we could easily attack this country. However, this political tactic has not worked. On 7 April 1978 Vietnam declared that there is no such thing as an Indochina federation, that Vietnam respects Kampuchea's territorial integrity and that Vietnam does not aggress against Kampuchea. This is another political tactic. Vietnam is only engaging in idle talk. In fact, we continue to use military force against Kampuchea and to pressure Kampuchea into joining the federation. For example, on 7 April 1978 shortly after the public announcement our forces were sent to invade Kampot, Prey Veng and Kompong Cham provinces of Kampuchea."

(Vinh Van Thanh) told me that Vietnam has a plan to invade Takeo in July 1978. I was assigned to reconnoiter the Phum Prey Khla, Kach Andet, and Takeo areas across the border from our unit. I was to inquire about the terrain of Phum Prey Khla, the trails taken by Kampuchean forces and the locations of Kampuchean forces, artillery units and armored carriers. I was also to collect information about the location of the command post, minefields and the patrol system. I was told that both the Tay Do Battalion and 330th Brigade would send their own men to spy in Kampuchea on 14 June. I was promised good rewards if I succeeded in the mission. I was also threatened that I would be sent before a firing squad should I refuse to go. "On 14 June, as I approached Prey Khla village and was looking for the position of Kampuchean forces I fell into an ambush and was captured there and then."

"Confession made on 3 July 1978

"Signed: (Nguyen Thanh Son)" [end recording]

NATION-BUILDING, DEFENSE TASKS OUTLINED

BKO20300Y Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 1100 GMT 30 Jun 78 BK

["Education program": "Concerning Present and Future Tasks"]

[Text] In our previous education programs, we discussed our victories during the past year in the fields of national defense and national construction, in building the people's revolutionary strength, strengthening and expanding the revolutionary state administration and in international diplomacy.

These victories did not happen by chance. They were achieved through firm and arduous struggle and the efforts of the entire Revolutionary Army and all of the people, ministries and departments throughout the country. But we must continue to consolidate and expand these victories. What should we do to advance? We must do as we did before, that is, we must struggle resolutely to surmount all obstacles and fulfill all tasks assigned by the party to each unit, section and area in accordance with the monthly, quarterly, bi-yearly and yearly plans. What should we do to implement the 1978 plan? We must thoroughly grasp each of our plans and struggle to meet the monthly, quarterly and bi-yearly targets in order to meet the yearly one.

How should we struggle? We must effectively carry out all of our tasks in accordance with the party line. We must not waste time. We must make preparations beforehand in order to prevent losses. For example, the salt production corps must struggle against the enemy as well as against nature, such as rainfall. They must do their best to protect and keep the salt out of the rain. They must master everything beforehand and be ready for enemy shellings or attempts to advance by sea. This is called making preparations in advance. The ministries must also do likewise. To make preparations only when something has already happened means we are not well prepared. We must master all of our main tasks, techniques and particularly the arrangement of forces. To master the arrangement of forces is to arrange the leading committee in each unit so that it can work effectively. At the same time, we must concentrate on building people's political, ideological and managerial stands.

With such good preparations, the enemy, covert or overt, can do us no harm. Should anything happen, we would know right away and could immediately manage to cope with it. Moreover, we will also be able to gain the opportunity to fulfill and even overfulfill our production plans.

All of these are our present and future tasks. To fulfill these tasks is to:

1. Strive to successfully defend the country, revolution, state administration, people, army, party and Kampuchean race. Only through implementing the party line for internal and external defense can we succeed in defending all of them. Internal defense has nothing to do with the preparedness of the armed forces in any unit. We prepare armed forces only for fighting outside the country. How about internal affairs? We must concentrate on constant training in political, ideological and managerial matters and in improving the people's living conditions.

If we can do this, we will be powerful. If we can smoothly carry out managerial matters, our defense, both external and internal, will be excellent. All units throughout the country must intensify their spirit of vigilance. Our party has often presented radio interviews from the frontline in order to educate the entire nation on intensifying the spirit of vigilance and on nursing national indignation and class hatred for the defense of our country and race. Thus, we must listen to radio and broadcast news.

Comrades, have you ever listened to any of the radio interviews with many of our women who have been persecuted by the Vietnamese? What lessons have you drawn from their statements? Have you paid attention to their statements? In fact, these statements are living documents. These women made their statements because of their indignation and grief. Hearing that our people, male and female combatants and women were persecuted by the enemy, we must continue to consolidate and build our stands, intensify our spirit of vigilance and sharpen our combative stand to defend the country. All of these constitute lessons for our defense. We must also regard the statements made by our old men in radio interviews as educational documents. All of these old men made statements in their own words. Although they are broadcast repeatedly, you must listen to them. These interviews are usually given at 2000. If you listen to an interview for only 15 minutes a day, you will learn more than if you attended a political school for 3 months. If you listen to one for 3 days, you will get an education equivalent to 9 months at school. If you listen to one every day, you will be able to imbue yourself with the need for constant vigilance and indignation against the enemy.

2. Strive to accelerate national construction. National construction is now underway throughout the country, including in the countryside and in labor units. All units--factories, ministries and departments--are launching an offensive to fulfill this task in an orderly manner. We would like to admit that some leading committees have directed this drive at irregular hours. The party has not given such advice.

We have regular working hours. It is only due to some special cases that we have launched special offensive drives at irregular hours. Usually the people work at regular hours. But, some bad personnel have ordered the people to work at irregular hours, day and night, without rest. What do we get from straining ourselves so? By so doing, we might even fall ill. The present goal of our offensive drive is to get the work done at the time fixed by the party. Even in some special cases in which we do not comply with the party schedule, we still have regular working hours. To get our work done in an orderly manner is sufficient to allow us to build our country. The people will be happy to work at regular hours and to have time to rest and study. When we work, we must work seriously.

Concerning national construction, we would like you to take note of the following directives:

The 1-year plan: The 1-year plan must be completely understood. The leading cadres of each unit must firmly grasp this 1-year plan in order to divide it into monthly plans. At the same time, they must also consider the strategic 1977-1980 4-year plan. Concerning this plan, you must decide how to rapidly implement the 1-year plan in order to advance toward fulfilling the 4-year plan. You must consider how much you can produce each year and whether you will be able to fulfill the 4-year plan at this rate of production.

Another point is that you must grasp the 10-15 year agricultural plan and the 15-20 year industrial plan. The 10-15 year agricultural plan is the program enabling Kampuchea to have modern agriculture. Having ricefields [acreage not specified] capable of producing more than 8 tons of rice is considered modern agriculture.

Japan, which has used machines and all kinds of chemical fertilizers in farming and since 1970 has been considered to be one of the most modern agricultural countries in the world, can produce only 7 tons, but it considers this tonnage the average for modern agriculture. But, our target for modern agriculture is 8 tons upward. Can we manage to do this? Yes, some areas in our country have produced rice up to this amount. You must continue to study this directive. Likewise, we must grasp the 15-20 year industrial plan as our program for transforming Kampuchea from a backward industrial country into an industrial country. We must thoroughly understand this directive in order to be able to provide our country with the heavy, light, chemical and energy industries, as well as any other branch of industry.

We might not be as modern and rich as other countries in the world, but we must have industrial foundations in our country nevertheless. All of us, especially the cadres responsible for this task, must clearly understand this problem. Do all comrades understand the problems concerning national construction? Yes, all of us understand them, as can be seen from the banners that we set up everywhere which say "modern agriculture within 10-15 years" and "industry within 15-20 years".

At the same time, we must also implement our own 1-year plan. We must also carry out other tasks in accordance with our yearly plan. At the same time, the entire party and Revolutionary Army and all of the people must continue to unite, join hands and struggle to successfully defend the country and the Kampuchean race. They must continue to unite and join hands in building the country with big leaps and bounds and in accordance with our 1978 annual plan; and struggle to improve our people's living conditions.

In conclusion, we would like to extend best wishes to all of our beloved comrades, friends and compatriots for good health and success in fulfilling and even overfulfilling the revolutionary tasks assigned by the party.

PHOUN SIPASEUT GREETES MONGOLIAN COUNTERPART ON NATIONAL DAY

BK130902Y Vientiane Domestic Service in Lao 0000 GMT 13 Jul 78 BK

[Phoun Sipaseut 11 July greetings message to MPR Foreign Affairs Minister Comrade Mangalyn Dugersuren on MPR national day]

[Text] On the occasion of the 57th national day of the Mongolian People's Republic, I am elated to convey to you, Comrade, and through you, to the government and fraternal people of Mongolia, salutations and warm greetings. Over the past 57 years, the fraternal Mongolian people, under the clear-sighted leadership of the MPRP, have overcome many difficulties and hardships and scored glorious achievements in building socialism. The MPR has become a developed socialist country and the Mongolian people's living conditions have improved with each passing day. I would like to wholeheartedly hail the above-mentioned achievements of the fraternal Mongolian people. These great achievements have raised the status and prestige of the MPR to an ever higher level in the international arena. They have also contributed to the strengthening of the world socialist movement as well as the struggle movements for peace, national independence, democracy and social progress in the world.

I wish you, Comrade, good health and new, yet greater achievements in carrying out your sacred tasks. May the militant solidarity between the two peoples of Laos and Mongolia last forever!

Mongolian Ambassador Hosts Reception

BK120945Y Vientiane KPL in English 0908 GMT 12 Jul 78 BK

[Text] Vientiane, 12 Jul (KPL)--M.P. Tserentsoodol, ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the People's Republic of Mongolia to Laos, yesterday gave a reception in Vientiane to mark the 57th national day of Mongolia (July 11, 1921). Among his guests were Phoun Sipaseut, vice premier and foreign minister; Sali Vongkhamsoo, minister at the premier's office; Souk Vongsak, minister of public health; Khamphai Boupha, vice minister for foreign affairs; many vice ministers, members of the Lao People's Supreme Council Executive Committee of the Laos-Mongolia Friendship Association; and other officials concerned. Diplomatic envoys and representatives of international organisations in Laos were present at the reception.

Speaking on the occasion, Ambassador Tserentsoodol and Vice Minister Khamphai Boupha expressed their wishes for the constant development of friendship and militant solidarity between the two parties, governments and peoples of Laos and Mongolia and the good health of leaders of the two countries. The reception took place in a friendly atmosphere.

Sisana Sisan Greetes Amity Group

BK130937Y Vientiane KPL in English 0908 GMT 13 Jul 78 BK

[Text] Vientiane, 13 July (KPL)--Sisana Sisan, president of the Laos-Mongolia Friendship Association, has greeted the president of the Mongolia-Laos Friendship Association on the 57th national day of the People's Republic of Mongolia.

The message said: "We firmly believe that the friendship and militant solidarity between our two associations will be strengthened to contribute to building a happy and plentiful life and social progress in our two countries. On behalf of the Laos-MPR Association, I wish the Mongolia-Laos Friendship Association and the fraternal Mongolian people new successes on the road to socialism in Mongolia."

NEW CHINESE AMBASSADOR ARRIVES IN BANGKOK; TENG VISIT AFFIRMED

LK130227Y Bangkok NATION REVIEW in English 13 Jul 78 p 1 BK

[Text] Over 500 members of Chinese community showed up at Don Muang Airport yesterday to welcome the new Chinese ambassador to Thailand, Mr Chang Wei-lieh.

Accompanied by his wife, Shu Heng, and second secretary, Lin Hua, Mr Chang arrived at the airport by a JAL flight and received warm welcome by not only Overseas Chinese in Thailand but also Thai officials and foreign diplomats. Khunying Bunruan Chunhawan, acting on behalf of her husband, former Foreign Minister Chatchai Chunhawan, who is chairman of the Thai-Chinese Friendship Association, also went to receive the newly-appointed Chinese ambassador.

Mr Chang affirmed upon arrival at the airport that Chinese Vice Premier Teng Hsiao-ping will definitely visit Thailand this year. He said that he would try his best to promote friendly relations between Thailand and China and believed that he would be supported by the Thai Government and people.

Mr Chang said he intended to visit Overseas Chinese in various provinces. He added that he was recommended by former ambassador to Thailand, Mr Chai Tse-min, to follow the guideline that was earlier set by him.

REFUGEES REPORTED RESTRICTED TO CAMP FOR IENG SARY VISIT

BK130339Y Bangkok NATION REVIEW in English 13 Jul 78 pp 1, 3 BK

[Text] Aranyaprathet--All Indochinese refugees in the refugee camp here have been totally banned from leaving the camps premises for this entire week to ensure a smooth welcome for the long-awaited visit of Cambodian Deputy Prime Minister Ieng Sary scheduled for tomorrow. Assistant district officer Somphot Kunsirarat said volunteers were instructed to keep a close watch on the refugee camp here and to see to it that no refugees sneak out of the camp. The refugee camp, which is about five kilometres from the district seat, and is along the way to nearby Ta Phraya district, shelters about 6,700 refugees, most of whom are Cambodians.

In the district town, policemen were spotted scattered along various roads to watch for strangers or suspicious-looking persons. Some passersby were also ordered to show their identification cards. Provincial officials said Deputy Police Director-General Chumphon Lohachala would leave Bangkok for Aranyaprathet today to personally inspect the preparation and security measures for the visit. At Pratuchai (the Victory Gate) which links Thailand and Cambodia, municipal workers and villagers were yesterday assigned to cut grass which had been left untouched for years and put away bunkers at the border point.

The border area has been sealed off. Journalists who were barred from going near Pratuchai were permitted to stay about 50 to 70 metres from the borderline. The reason for the "off-limit" ban as given by senior district officials was to prevent "third hand" elements from inciting unrest in the area.

The Thai and Cambodian officials reportedly made an appointment to meet each other at Pratuchai yesterday afternoon at 2:00 pm to discuss arrangements for the visit. Chief of the Liaison Office, Mr Chamrat Chomphuphong, and a Foreign Ministry official were escorted by five armed military policemen to the appointment point. No discussion was made as they kept on waiting at Pratuchai for about an hour and the Cambodian counterpart failed to show up. Only a few junior Khmer soldiers were spotted at the Cambodian border.

A senior district official said administration officials in the province received no instruction to make arrangement for Mr Ieng Sary's visit. He said most people in the Thai-Cambodian province of Prachin Buri welcomed Mr Sary's visit, as they wanted the border between Thailand and Cambodia to be reopened for trade relations between the countries. He added that villagers who evacuated from Aranyaprathet after the Cambodian attack into the district on April 29 had gradually returned to their residences but numerous villagers living outside the district town area still dare not return to their farmland.

SIAM RAT EDITORIAL DISCUSSES UPCOMING IENG SARY VISIT

BK121410Y Bangkok SIAM RAT in Thai 11 Jul 78 p 5 BK

[Editorial: "Ieng Sary To Visit Thailand"]

[Text] After a long wait, the Foreign Ministry confirmed that Cambodian Deputy Prime Minister Ieng Sary will visit Thailand in the middle of this month to hold talks on problems between the two countries, including the border issue, the refugee problem and the initiation of contacts in other areas.

There have been continual violent incidents along the Thai-Cambodian border. Those suffering the most are Thai people living near the border. Dozens of them have been killed and a large amount of property lost as a result of savage Khmer Rouge attacks the reasons for which are unknown. It has been suggested that the attacks are the work of a "third party" which might be the Khmer Serei or some other group. However, the charge has never been confirmed since the Phnom Penh government has never denied Khmer Rouge responsibility for the attacks.

The border issue is therefore the most urgent problem to be discussed during Ieng Sary's visit. Measures must be taken to prevent future incidents.

We have learned that the Foreign Ministry, through Minister Uppadit Pachariyangkun, proposed to the Phnom Penh government that a border committee be set up to settle the border problem. We are puzzled by the total lack of response to this initiative from the Phnom Penh government. It is possible that the Phnom Penh government's attitude reflects Cambodian unpreparedness for talks with Thailand because of the other important issues it has to tackle. If that is the case, we would like Ieng Sary to make it clear now. Also, Cambodia could still harbor some doubts about Thailand. If that is the case, then Ieng Sary should speak out openly.

We are happy that the Cambodian Government is finally sending Ieng Sary to Thailand. This visit is a golden opportunity for both Thailand and Cambodia to settle their differences.

Ieng Sary's forthcoming visit is therefore a turning point opening up a new era in Thai-Cambodian relations following a long estrangement between the two countries. If the talks to be held are successful and if the two countries agree upon measures to prevent future border clashes, the path would open for Thailand and Cambodia to establish contacts in other fields, including trade. This would benefit both countries and enable them to live in peaceful coexistence, which in itself is a common goal of the two.

NATION REVIEW: JAPAN SUGGESTS SRV USE LOAN ON THAI IMPORTS

BK130241Y Bangkok NATION REVIEW in English 13 Jul 78 p 1 BK

[Excerpt] Japan has "suggested" to Vietnam to spend part of a 10-billion-yen loan offered by Tokyo last week to purchase products from Thailand and other neighbouring countries, official sources reported yesterday.

Japan's Vice Foreign Minister K. Arita made this suggestion to Vietnamese Deputy Foreign Minister Phan Hien when they met in Tokyo last week. Arita said he explained to Phan Hien that the Japanese economic assistance programme to Vietnam was "untied" and suggested the possibility of buying goods from neighbouring countries including Thailand. Phan Hien did not directly reply to Arita's suggestion.

Japan and Vietnam exchanged notes in Tokyo on July 7 on the extension of a commodity loan valued at 10 billion yen. The "commodity loan" may be used for the purchase of fertilizer, textiles, electrical machinery, tools, metals, chemical products, cement, rubber, dye, etc.

MINISTER PROK SPEAKS ON TRADE PROSPECTS WITH LAOS

BK121415Y Bangkok Domestic Service in Thai 1300 GMT 12 Jul 78 BK

[Text] Deputy Commerce Minister Prok Amaranan this morning held a press conference at the ministry in connection with the current visit of the trade delegation of the Lao People's Democratic Republic. The Lao delegation, led by Deputy Minister for Trade and Industry Khamma Phomkong, arrived on 11 July to negotiate trade exchanges with the Thai trade delegation.

According to Deputy Minister Prok, Laos wants to sell wood, coffee, forest products, rattan and wheat to Thailand, and has expressed its wish to buy a large number of goods from Thailand. Laos has listed its needs according to priority. What it needs are consumer goods, especially sugar, clothes and stationery as well as raw materials and machinery for its industrial projects, including a tobacco factory, an oxygen factory, a plywood factory, a tire factory, a soft drink factory, an ice factory and a tap water plant. In addition, Laos also wants to buy farm tools from Thailand.

The deputy commerce minister said he expects that agreement will be reached on certain specific goods which Laos wants to buy from Thailand. Asked about the currencies to be used in the trade, the deputy commerce minister said payments will be made in internationally accepted currencies. Like Vietnam, Laos will assign its financial service agency to contact our Krungthai Bank.

Timber Purchase Negotiations

BK121016Y Bangkok Domestic Service in Thai 0000 GMT 12 Jul 78 BK

[Recorded interview with Director of the Forest Industry Organization Amnuai Khwanit on timber purchase negotiations with Laos--date not given]

[Excerpts] [Amnuai] Laos has informed us that it will sell us logs that it currently has in stock, but Thailand will have to wait for teak logs since those trees have not yet been felled. Prices will be negotiated later. When I was last in Vientiane, I was asked to find markets for Lao rattan used to make furniture and for tree bark used to make joss sticks and mosquito repellent sticks. I told the Lao delegation that we have already found markets for those products. Regarding the quantity of logs to be purchased, Laos will tell us how much it will be able to supply. It will first sell us the logs it has in stock. We have made our needs known to Laos. We want 100,000 cubic meters of teak, 200,000 cubic meters of other types of wood, and 20,000 cubic meters of wood conversions [mai praerup]. Laos told us it might not be able to meet these demands.

[Question] Did they press us about rattan and tree bark?

[Answer] No, they did not press us. This is extra help which we are giving Laos. I informed Laos that the Forest Industry Organization is responsible for wood only, but we did help find markets for Lao rattan and tree bark. Besides, Thailand is now facing a shortage of rattan for furniture production; the government has already banned rattan export. Thailand has been importing rattan for some time. If we buy rattan from Laos, it will be of mutual benefit. I believe that the quality of Lao rattan is close to that of rattan grown in Thailand.

[Question] What do they mean when they say they have logs in stock to sell us? Are the logs already cut or are they going to be cut?

[Answer] They are already cut. However, in order to meet our demand, Laos will begin felling trees once its cut stock is depleted. The contract will be a short-term one. Laos will either send a delegation or will invite us there in order to conclude new agreements and sign new contracts. The first contract will cover what Laos has in stock.

[Question] When will the shipment be made?

[Answer] The contract will be for 6 months, and we expect that Laos will ship us the logs it now has in stock within that period of time.

[Question] Have you signed the contract?

[Answer] Not yet. The Lao delegation is here to negotiate prices. When all is agreed, a contract will certainly be signed.

GENERAL PREM OPTIMISTIC ABOUT INSURGENT SITUATION IN SOUTH

BK091524Y Bangkok Domestic Service in Thai 1300 GMT 9 Jul 78 BK

[Recorded 9 July press statement by Deputy Interior Minister Gen Prem Tinsulanon]

[Text] I feel that the current insurgency situation in the south has improved steadily. Recently there have been frequent armed incidents, but that is no indication of how the situation is. A reliable indication of the situation is the number of defectors. If we can induce insurgents to defect to our side, that is a firm indication of the improved insurgency situation.

BRIEFS

NEW AMBASSADOR TO BANGLADESH--The Bangladesh Government has approved the proposed appointment of Thawi Manatchuang as the Thai ambassador to that country to succeed Wuthi Chuchom. [Bangkok Domestic Service in Thai 0000 GMT 29 Jun 78 BK]

JAPANESE DIET MEMBERS VISIT--On 20 June the finance minister and Deputy Interior Minister Gen Prem Tinsulanon escorted a group of Japanese Diet members to tour the site of the projected skilled labor development center for the northeast. The Japanese Government is assisting the center, which is now under construction, to the tune of 120 million baht. This assistance includes the costs of construction, machinery, the assignment of Japanese experts and the training of Thai officials. The visitors promised active parliamentary support for the project. [Bangkok Domestic Service in Thai 1300 GMT 28 Jun 78 BK]

ETHNIC CHINESE ILLEGAL ACTIVITIES 'CONFESSED'

OW120259Y Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1430 GMT 10 Jul 78 CW

[Recorded confession by Ly Nghiep Phu on anti-Vietnamese activities--date not given]

[Excerpts] The 7 June 1978 issue of NHAN DAN carried a report entitled: "A Group Which Implemented the Policy of Coercing Hoa People To Evacuate" along with a photo of Tran Hoat, La Sang Dong and To Minh Nguyen, elements who had propagandized and incited Hoa people to return to China and slanderously charged that Vietnam ostracized, persecuted and expelled Hoa people. In their confessions, these elements revealed who directed this plot and how they carried it out, as well as disclosing the name of one of their collaborators, Ly Nghiep Phu. The following is a statement by Ly Nghiep Phu recounting his violations of Vietnam's laws and sovereignty on orders of bad Hoa elements.

[Begin recording] My name is Ly Nghiep Phu. I was born on 13 December 1939 in Hanoi, Vietnam. My ancestral home is in Kwangtung, China, and I am of Chinese nationality. I was brought up in Hanoi and attended the primary school, secondary school and the teachers' college for Chinese residents in the city. In 1960 I became the principal of a primary school in the Hai Duong provincial capital.

I worked as a teacher at the Hsinhua primary school at No 40, Lang Ong Street in Hanoi from 1963 until September 1966. At that time China carried out the Great Cultural Revolution. The Chinese Embassy sent me and my family to China, where I lived in a hotel in Canton for a month. Later I was sent to settle in Phnom Penh, Kampuchea.

When Phnom Penh was liberated on 17 April 1975, my family and I left Phnom Penh to seek refuge in Vietnam. On 13 August 1975 I arrived in Vietnam and stayed in Hong Ngu township for 2 days. Then I moved to Ho Chi Minh City and lived at 1868 Luong Nhu Hoc Street for almost a year. Then I moved to the first floor of house No 612, Dong Khanh Street, which is my present address.

In March and April 1976, a Hoa named Tran Truong Giang frequently came to see me. He talked about the all-round achievements in China and the Chinese Government policy of solicitous concern for Overseas Chinese. He told me that China wanted Hoa people in Vietnam to return to China to contribute their manpower and wealth to national construction. This was a good opportunity to serve the country. My friends and brothers were ready. Tran Truong Giang and Vuong Quan Thien went to southern Vietnam to carry out their plans. They said the motherland would never forget those who render good service. Convinced, and with our friendship in mind, I agreed to help.

In May 1976, Vuong Quan Thien and I were informed by Tran Truong Giang of an instruction from the Chinese Embassy through (Liu Shang), former chairman of the Hoa Lien Association in Hanoi, stressing the need to exaggerate China's achievements in all fields--political, cultural, social, economic and military--and to compare them with those of Vietnam. This was to arouse national pride among the Hoa people. Then we would propagandize about China's policy of solicitous concern for Overseas Chinese. The aim was to make the Hoa people in Vietnam turn their thoughts toward China and become receptive to our urging to leave Vietnam and contribute to China's reconstruction with their manpower and wealth. We often met to work out concrete details for our propaganda activities.

Early in 1977 Tran Hoat went to southern Vietnam. Along with supplying us with Chinese newspapers and books, he brought us (Liu Shang's) commendation and new instructions.

These instructions were that in addition to our propaganda activities, we had to point out that Kampuchea and Vietnam were conducting a war, that China wholeheartedly supported Kampuchea, that China and Vietnam would have great differences and that this situation would cause difficulties for Hoa people living in Vietnam. We were then to incite the Hoa people to demand the restoration of their Chinese nationality and return to China, bringing along all property for national construction. We also told them that the motherland was calling for their return. We said that those who refused to return would be considered traitors.

Our propaganda activities were carried out well and achieved good results. Members of our group in northern Vietnam who went to the south conveyed warm congratulations to us from (Liu Shang) on behalf of the Chinese Embassy and brought us more newspapers, books and materials. I myself sold more than 1,000 books and some 300 kg of newspapers and other publications worth more than 10,000 dong. I used this sum to buy gold to send to China.

Early in March 1978 Tran Truong Giang informed me and Vuong Quan Thien of new instructions from (Liu Shang). In the new situation we had to cause disturbances among the Hoa people in Vietnam, creating problems regarding the implementation of Vietnamese policies. After our discussions I wrote a letter on 6 March 1978 to Tran Hoat and Con Thinh Nam and their wives to give my ideas on how to organize the Hoa people in Ho Chi Minh City to go to northern Vietnam and then to illegally cross the border to China. Later, I wrote another letter to my brothers and sisters telling them to arrange their affairs quickly and flee to China. As a result, my parents and my six brothers and sisters left for China.

All of these acts were designed to give the impression that Vietnam was ostracizing and expelling Hoa people to China and to sour Vietnam-China relations. All my aforementioned acts violated the sovereignty, laws and political security of the SRV. [end recording]

TAP CHI CONG SAN COMMENTS ON PRC'S FALSE ACCUSATIONS

OW121306Y Hanoi International Service in Mandarin 0330 GMT 9 Jul 78 OW

[Text of commentary published in TAP CHI CONG SAN No 6, 1978: "The Precious Friendship Between the Vietnamese and Chinese Peoples Will Surely Be Protected"]

[Text] The world is watching with concern the development of the (?tragicomedy) staged by the Chinese side in falsely accusing Vietnam of ostracizing, persecuting and expelling Hoa people to China. By demagogic propaganda combined with deception and threats through bad elements among Hoa people, they have made tens of thousands of Hoa people, who have led a good life in Vietnam, leave the country. Yet they blame Vietnam and want to hold the Vietnamese side responsible for the misery of the so-called victimized Overseas Chinese.

They noisily complain that Vietnam is returning evil for good and that Vietnam has abandoned its policy of friendship with China. They have rejected Vietnam's reasonable and just proposal to end the demagogic propaganda so that the two sides can make contact and resolve their differences on the question of Hoa people in a spirit of friendship and in the interests of both peoples. They have also ignored international law and practice in unilaterally deciding to send ships to Vietnam to take Hoa people back to China.

Soon after the start of this performance, people saw clearly who is making trouble out of nothing, with ulterior motives, and who is taking the proper attitude and is completely sincere. The evidence the Chinese side gives in accusing Vietnam of mistreating Hoa people is totally false. No one in the world with a conscience can sympathize with their false accusations.

On China's television screens, except for some stammering accusations, one sees only ships loaded with wealth and property, including chickens and ducks, and healthy Hoa people sitting on board, instead of the so-called miserable, victimized Overseas Chinese returning from Vietnam. On the contrary, hundreds of representatives of real Hoa people recently irrefutably described the warm and good life led by the masses of Hoa in Vietnam's community of ethnic minorities at discussion meetings in Hanoi, Ho Chi Minh City and many other large cities.

Hard facts are always hundreds and thousands of times more convincing than mere words, even fancy words, and much more so when the words are no more than (?crude) and despicable lies and false accusations. The noisy allegations that Vietnam is devoid of gratitude and is returning evil for good and that Vietnam has abandoned its policy of friendship toward China cannot turn black into white. On the contrary, they can make people see more clearly that what the Chinese side has said greatly disagrees with the objective facts.

Can the (?continual) boasting about favors given to a nation which has fought and sacrificed for the interests of all mankind and which, in the words of past Chinese leaders, has feared no bloodshed and sacrifice in defending China and enabling China to have a peaceful environment in which to carry out construction, be described as deep caring and consideration? Can this be the proper attitude of revolutionaries who fully understand their international duty? How can stirring up trouble with friends who have always been faithful to the Chinese people be called friendship?

Genuine friendship calls for a sincere attitude on both sides. It absolutely cannot tolerate false accusations by one side against the other, much less false accusations based on big-nation or small-nation chauvinistic nationalism, because this is an evil and pernicious remnant of the old society. A prerequisite for becoming a genuine communist is the elimination of this remnant from one's thinking. As with other questions, the question of Hoa people in Vietnam should be solved on the basis of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism. It is impossible to properly solve this question if the proletarian stand is abandoned.

The Vietnamese party and government's policy on Hoa people is based precisely on Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism. It is completely in line with the past policies of the Vietnamese and the Chinese parties and with the long-range vital interests of Hoa people in Vietnam. Repudiating the Vietnamese party and government's correct policy on Hoa people and the correct method of solving the question by abandoning the proletarian stand in distinguishing between the workers and the capitalists, or even by giving preferential treatment to capitalists while ignoring the workers, is detrimental to the interest of Hoa people, not to mention friendship between the people of the two countries. Such is the harmful stand taken by the Chinese side under the pretense of showing concern and protecting the interests of the Hoa people. All this is perfectly clear.

It is not at all surprising that the Chinese authorities, while conniving with those responsible for the misery of 500,000 Overseas Chinese persecuted and massacred by the Kampuchean ruling clique, have noisily publicized the issue of Hoa people who have led a good life in Vietnam. How can they explain the (?above-mentioned attitude toward) the victimized Overseas Chinese in Kampuchea? In a letter to Mr Liao Cheng-chih dated 18 April 1978, Kampuchean refugees of Chinese ancestry who fled to Thailand and other places, said: "We are distressed at the silence concerning the inhumane crimes committed by the new Khmer regime against our 500,000 compatriots there. They are either killed indiscriminately or driven into the jungles."

"Overseas Chinese girls are forced to serve wounded soldiers and become their toys. All this has prompted us to ask: In carrying out its policy toward Overseas Chinese, is our motherland deliberately neglecting our compatriots in Kampuchea, letting them suffer severe ordeals in hell?"

At a meeting of some 200 Hoa people who had fled to Vietnam from Kampuchea in Ho Chi Minh City on 27 May 1978, the participants said: "Why does the government of our motherland keep silent about the brutal slaughter of Overseas Chinese in Kampuchea? Why has the Vietnamese Government, which has saved our lives and given us accommodations, been falsely accused of persecuting Overseas Chinese? How do they explain such nonsense?"

In view of the Chinese authorities' contradictory attitudes toward Overseas Chinese in Kampuchea and Hoa people in Vietnam, all upright people in the world are justified in believing that China's fabrication of the story about Vietnam's persecution of Hoa people has a political aim with nothing in common with the interests of Hoa people in Vietnam. Vietnam wants to affirm that this premeditated (?action) by China is aimed at creating difficulties in Vietnam's socialist construction--sowing seeds of discord between the Vietnamese and Hoa people and undermining the friendship between the Vietnamese and Chinese people.

It is not surprising that the demagogic propaganda and involuntary return of Hoa people in Vietnam to China coincide with the Kampuchean ruling clique's intensified war activities against Vietnam. According to a confession made by (Chen Ho), a bad element among Hoa people who was arrested by Vietnamese authorities, in carrying out his mission to trick Hoa people into leaving Vietnam, he spread the rumor that China would help Kampuchea attack Vietnam and that Hoa people who stayed in Vietnam would be killed. Let us put aside temporarily the sinister rumor and (?examine) the cause for Kampuchea's provocative war against Vietnam as confessed by (Chen Ho). We are convinced that China's alteration of its stand on Vietnamese-Chinese relations is detrimental to the vital interests of the two countries and benefits only imperialism and the reactionaries of the world.

Despite China's lack of constructive action, the Vietnamese people, implementing the teaching of our esteemed and beloved President Ho Chi Minh, have unswervingly tried to maintain friendship with the Chinese people. We regret the Chinese side's refusal to accept the Vietnamese Government's reasonable and just proposal. We are also incensed at China's unilateral sending of ships to Vietnam to take Hoa people back to China. This is an expression of great-power hegemony.

Nevertheless, the Vietnamese people and government have continued to show sincerity and, in light of the friendship between the people of the two countries, put forward in the SRV Foreign Ministry's statement on 5 June 1978 the correct method of solving the question of Hoa people in Vietnam to create smooth conditions for eliminating the differences between China and Vietnam concerning this question.

The Vietnamese people are deeply convinced that in spite of the difficulties and complex situation created by the Chinese side, justice will certainly prevail and conspiracy is bound to fail. The precious friendship between the Vietnamese and Chinese people will surely be protected. The Vietnamese people believe that under the wise leadership of the glorious Vietnamese Communist Party, with their own immense power and support from progressive people all over the world, they will definitely succeed in building and staunchly safeguarding their lovely socialist motherland. We are optimistic and confident of the victory of the lofty socialist ideal and are marching steadily toward our motherland's bright future.

PRC CAUSING DIFFICULTIES TO TRUCK TRANSPORTATION SECTOR

BK130947Y Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 2300 GMT 6 Jul 78 BK

[Recorded statement by (Nguyen Hung), secretary of the Truck Transportation Department party committee]

[Summary] "The truck transportation sector came into being during the historic Dien Bien Phu campaign. During more than 20 years of continuous war, the sector strongly supported in all respects both the fighting on the frontline and national construction in the rear. Particularly during the anti-U.S. national salvation struggle, cadres and workers of both sexes of the sector, with their determined to fight and win spirit, cleared roads of obstacles, fought the enemy, made sacrifices for the fatherland and socialism, endured hardships and overcame difficulties in maintaining the sector's smooth operation."

Having defeated the U.S. imperialist aggressors, our people nationwide are concentrating on healing the wounds of war, rebuilding the country and advancing toward socialism in the spirit of the fourth party congress.

"A new era has begun, but our people have to endure a new ordeal. The Kampuchean powerholders, assisted by international expansionism, are betraying the comradeship and interests of the Vietnamese and Kampuchean peoples by fomenting the Vietnam-Kampuchea border conflict which has been going on for more than 3 years.

"Colluding with the reactionary Kampuchean powerholders, the Chinese authorities have blatantly slandered our government for 'persecuting and expelling' Hoa people to China, thus causing tension in the relationship between Vietnam and China. The Chinese authorities have cut almost all aid projects provided for in agreements signed with our government. They have withdrawn a great number of Chinese specialists. Some Chinese leaders have threatened to adopt harsh measures against our country.

"Faced with this new, complex situation, our truck transportation sector must reorganize its activities as well as its manpower in line with new requirements. It must strive to promptly meet demands for accelerating agricultural and industrial production as well as the travel needs of the people. It must support import and export activities, meet the needs of the mountainous regions and support the combat readiness activities of the armed forces."

In the days ahead, our sector is determined to overcome all difficulties in increasing transportation productivity and striving to overfulfill the 1978 plan norms entrusted to us by the state. "Concerning fuel, since early 1977 our sector has encountered difficulties caused by China. Therefore, we have launched an emulation movement to economize on fuel." In the days to come we will continue to accelerate this emulation movement, uphold the spirit of thrift and adopt many effective managerial measures in order to save gasoline.

"The Chinese side has caused difficulties to us not only in terms of fuel, but also in spare parts for the 'Giai Phong' [Liberation] trucks. These spare parts are not available any more. Over the past 2 years, truck overhauling factories and transportation enterprises, displaying a self-reliant spirit, have launched a movement to innovate and improve techniques for repairing old spare parts and manufacturing new ones for the 'Giai Phong' trucks."

Meanwhile, cadres, engineers and technical workers of our truck transportation department have pooled their efforts with various scientific organs and colleges to repair old spare parts or produce new ones for other kinds of trucks. To satisfactorily maintain trucks, our department will improve management methods, train and improve cadres and workers and establish and implement regulations for state truck transportation enterprises.

CAPTURED SOLDIER DENOUNCES CAMBODIAN RULERS' CRIMES

OW130131Y Hanoi International Service in English 1000 GMT 12 Jul 78 OW

[Text] The Voice of Vietnam has interviewed a captured Kampuchean soldier named (Oat Trap), aged 27 and head of Platoon 223, Battalion 232, Regiment 23, Division 290, (Oat Trap) said. Chain smoking and holding his hat in his hand, he appeared nervous at first, but soon came down enough to speak of the sufferings of the Kampuchean people at the hands of the Pol Pot-Ieng Sary clique. According to him, Kampuchea is being so brutalized that it is utterly transformed.

He said the people have no freedom. Failure to perform forced labor satisfactorily is punished by whipping and death. The Pol Pot-Ieng Sary clique considers the Kampuchean people as slaves, he said. They force the people to work from very early in the morning until nightfall on starvation rations and little clothing. There are no schools, no pagodas. The traditional national festivals of the Kampuchean people are no more. The death rate rises day by day. (Oat Trap) said many people died of exhaustion and from diseases. There has been practically no medicine. When asked about the fate of his family, he broke down and cried. He said his only brother died in combat, but his mother is still alive. He remembers his mother and fears for her because he knows that like other Kampucheans, his mother is leading a miserable life. For a long time now, he has not been allowed to visit his mother. We asked him what his feelings were when he took up arms at the orders of the Pol Pot-Ieng Sary clique to fight against the Vietnamese people. This was his reply:

I was very frightened when I went to fight against Vietnam. The Angkar Loeu, the organization on high, told us not to fear because they said Kampuchea had a strong supporter in China. They said that China was helping us, we could surely win. (Oat Trap) also told us that Kampuchean armed forces are equipped with Chinese weapons, tanks and armored cars. Weapons, (?which were) made in China, killed many Vietnamese people. Chinese 30-ton 62- and 63-model tanks, which the Pol Pot-Ieng Sary clique claimed were indestructible, have committed many crimes against Vietnam. He said that he personally saw Chinese advisers on board military vehicles, inspecting the situation in Kampuchea.

(Oat Trap) stopped for a while, then continued: Now I have seen the truth. The organization on high told us that if we were captured, we would be decapitated. But so far I am still alive. I have survived. I have not been beheaded but have been fed by Vietnamese soldiers. We asked him: What are your feelings now after you have seen the real situation? He replied: The Vietnamese and Kampuchean peoples have long been united in the struggle against imperialism. Today, China is sending arms to Kampuchea and forcing Kampuchea to fight against Vietnam to sabotage the solidarity between the Vietnamese and Kampuchean peoples. I hope that the war between Vietnam and Kampuchea will end soon and that the peoples of the two countries will live in peace as good neighbors.

Does the Pol Pot-Ieng Sary clique, which has drenched the Kampuchean nation in a sea of blood, take notice of such denunciations? Can their supporters deny the confession of (Oat Trap), one of hundreds of thousands who are living proof of their kind?

POW REVEALS REVOLTS IN CAMBODIA'S MILITARY SECTOR 203

OW130149Y Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1400 GMT 11 Jul 78 OW

[Text] (Duoc Sanh Hong), a former soldier of Battalion 232 of Strategic General Reserve Division 290 of the Kampuchean army, made the following statement on the revolts staged by forces in Military Sector 203 against the Pol Pot-Ieng Sary clique:

[Recording in Cambodian fading into Vietnamese translation] My name is (Duoc Sanh Hong). I was a soldier of the 232d Battalion, 23d Regiment of the 290th General Reserve Division. I know that the Kampuchean armed forces and people have now revolted in many places against the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Kampuchea.

In recent months, gunfire has been heard everywhere in the rear areas, drowning out the gunfire along the border. We guessed that there was large-scale fighting inside the country. About a week later, our battalion commander Tia gathered all of us and read a circular from the party Central Committee signed by Mr Pol Pot.

The circular warned armed units to vigilantly cope with local insurgents while fighting against the Vietnamese because a number of forces in Military Sector 203 had revolted. I knew that in order to reassure us, our superiors were compelled to reveal the truth which they could no longer conceal.

In reality this was a large-scale revolt that has been spreading vigorously not only in Military Sector 203, but also in other military sectors. Our entire unit knew that there had been battles in Svay Rieng, Prey Veng and Kompong Cham provinces and in other areas, including Snoul, (Krieng Prek), Chup, (Kreang Chek), (Kreang Khor), (Svay So) and in the cities of Prey Veng, (Bu Ban), (Pei Ai) and (Otai Cho). The forces involved were very large, including local main force units of the military sector and of the many areas and districts, artillery units and war vessels.

In addition, civil servants of a number of government offices, workers from a number of rubber plantations and peasants in cooperatives arose, exterminating cruel cadres, occupying storage facilities and attacking with pikes and bombs. The uprising forces cannot be completely destroyed or captured. They continue to actively operate in areas along Routes 15 and 7 where travel is now very hazardous.

A few days before my capture, dozens of leaders of army units in Komchai Mea were killed by their troops and many people demonstrated in Me Sang. I am not abreast of the situation in other distant areas.

Faced with this situation, our unit was very confused. Many were worried because they did not know why we brothers were fighting against each other. There was a rumor that revolts were staged because the uprising forces were indignant over the fact that the Kampuchean people had to work so hard and many of them were killed.

Though suffering from starvation, the people were forced to go to fight the Vietnamese, suffering heavy casualties. They are opposed to the central level's erroneous line because they don't want the party and state of Kampuchea to constantly plunge the country into misery and lead it to an impasse. If the party and state leaders were genuine revolutionaries, how happy the Kampuchean troops and people would be!

CORRESPONDENT REPORTS ON VISIT TO BORDER VILLAGE

BK121215Y Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1100 GMT 6 Jul 78 BK

[Station correspondent's report. "A Village at the Southwestern Border"]

[Summary] After passing many rubber plantations and prosperous hamlets along Provincial Route No 13, we arrived at (Ben Soi) ferry landing one morning in mid-June. The recent heavy rains which restored vitality to this area erased much of the evidence of the crimes committed by intruding Kampuchean troops against the people living along the border areas of Tay Ninh Province.

"The remains of burned houses and the leafless bamboo trees which are budding once again represent the determination of the border people to hold fast to their villages and ricefields while carrying out both production and fighting tasks to defend every inch of the beloved fatherland. The farther we advanced toward the border, the more destruction we saw. We arrived in (Thanh Long) village where, amid the devastation, newly built whitewashed buildings stood against the clear blue morning sky. They are public places such as schools, hospitals, department stores and the people's committee office of the village, which represent the strength of the people and troops in the village and also demonstrate the determination of the border people to defend every inch of the fatherland to the end. An embankment surrounds these houses and encircles newly transplanted ricefields. Outside the embankment are a field of booby traps and a barbed wire fence which represent the defense barrier of the village. This fence was built by people in rear villages and by local people to stop the cruel intruding Kampuchean soldiers." The people in this border area are working hard to carry out agricultural production, urgently building the border defense line.

Across the border, the area was deserted. Not a single person could be seen and sporadic shots could be heard. "The kind, good and sincere Kampuchean people have disappeared, and their replacements are barbarous people who have mercilessly massacred their own compatriots and the Vietnamese people living near the border.

"Comrade (Huynh Van Thoi), chairman of the village people's committee, said: Since the beginning of 1976, the Kampuchean armed forces have introduced into Vietnamese territory to steal the property of people living near the border. Even though the village and hamlet guerrillas have repeatedly and severely punished these pirates, they still stubbornly take advantage of darkness to send many units deeply into our territory, disrupting the peaceful life of the people of Thanh Long village.

"All the local people clearly remember that at midnight on 24 September 1977 the Kampuchean armed forces, using their main force, invaded Vietnamese territory all along a 240-km border line. Not only at Thanh Long village, but everywhere they went they set fires and destroyed everything, killing all the people. A countless number of people were killed and an untold number of houses burned down. In particular, in Thanh Long village, even though the people were not killed thanks to the skillful leadership of party echelons which had satisfactorily organized an evacuation, 800 houses were destroyed."

After the attack, the people returned to Thanh Long village to join the armed forces in fighting the enemy to defend the fatherland. They began to dig trenches, build bunkers and a defense barrier for the village, rebuild houses and promptly and intensively harvest the main 10th-month rice crop. As of mid-June 1978, more than 4,000 people had returned to the village. They have completed building dozens of kilometers of defense barriers for the village with the assistance of the people from rear villages. They are now participating in building the border defense line and rebuilding combat hamlets and villages.

"Gunfire is still heard from the other side of the border. We know that among the sounds is gunfire caused by the Kampuchean people's just cause aimed at toppling the very cruel regime of the Pol Pot-Ieng Sary clique. The gunfire from this just cause has strengthened our border people's belief that the just cause will win, that we will win and that the Vietnamese and Kampuchean people will again join each other in making their fatherlands ever stronger and more prosperous."

FOREIGN PRESS SUPPORTS VIETNAM, CRITICIZES CHINA

OW120849Y Hanoi VNA in English 0703 GMT 12 Jul 78 OW

[Text] Hanoi, 12 Jul (VNA)--In a commentary on Chinese pressure against Vietnam, the Polish paper TRYBUNA LUDU on July 6 said: "There is no doubt that all the actions taken by Chinese leadership have nothing to do with the question of the Hoa in Vietnam. They are premeditated. In fact, China cut aid to Vietnam years before the problem of the Hoa arose."

The Bulgarian paper RABOTNICHESKO DELO on July 7 described China's decision to cut all aid to Vietnam as sham. (The) paper said the move is aimed at countering Vietnam's big efforts to heal the wounds of war and build a socialist economy. "It is clear that the acts of the Peking leadership against the Socialist Republic of Vietnam are part of a premeditated big-nation plan. Their policy is based on a position of strength in an attempt to make Socialist Vietnam another tool like the Phnom Penh regime. No outside force can make the Vietnamese people depart from their Marxist-Leninist path and prevent them from successfully building the socialism of their homeland," the paper stressed.

The Czechoslovak paper SVEDOMNE SLOVO on July 6 denounced China for instigating Kampuchea to attack Vietnam and fabricating the story of "ostracism" of Hoa people in Vietnam. The paper noted that this story [words indistinct] coincide with the transformation of private capitalist industry and trade in southern Vietnam. "The responsibility for the present tension in the relations between Vietnam and China rests with Peking," the paper stressed.

The Mexican paper UNIVERSAL on July 8 described the Chinese allegation about Vietnam "ostracizing, persecuting and expelling Chinese residents" as a complete distortion of the truth. It denounced China's assistance to Kampuchea's border attacks against Vietnam and to the Chinese-born Vietnamese capitalists in Ho Chi Minh City. In sending ships to Vietnam, China has shown its disregard for international law, much less for morality and for the sovereignty of other peoples, it added.

The Senegalese paper ANDE SOPPI commented that big-nation chauvinism which characterises Peking's policy concerning its relations with socialist Vietnam is causing dangerous tension in Indochina.

Czechoslovak, Mexican Comment

OW121631Y Hanoi VNA in English 1524 GMT 12 Jul 78 OW

[Text] Hanoi, 12 Jul (VNA)--The Czechoslovak paper PRACE on July 10 laid bare China's pressure on and provocations against Vietnam aimed at interfering in Vietnam's internal affairs. The paper praised the Vietnamese Government's good will in the settlement of differences with China and wrote: "We highly value the Vietnamese Government's cool, patient and clear-sighted attitude in its relations with China and Kampuchea. Vietnam is striving for friendly and good neighbour relations in the interests of all nations."

The Mexican periodical SIEMPRE on July 12 wrote: "China's unreserved and unreasonable hostility toward all that is related to the Soviet Union, as well as other socialist countries and progressive and neutralist countries which Peking thinks are influenced by the Soviet Union, has led the Chinese leadership to ally itself with Western war-seeking and capitalist forces. The clearest manifestations of China's attitude are its abandonment of ideological principles, international solidarity and proletarian internationalism, and its present stand toward the heroic Vietnamese people.

"Vietnam has once been the heart of mankind. All the peoples in the world have voiced their support for Vietnam. There have been at least two generations which have been influenced by events in Vietnam....

"Today Vietnam is facing a hostile attitude which the Chinese Government, while continuing its wrong way, has adopted toward Vietnam under the pretext that Vietnam has 'persecuted and expelled Hoa people.'

"China has ceased economic aid to Vietnam," the paper said. "The relations between the two countries have become more and more strained although Vietnam persists in proposing a peaceful settlement through negotiations of the border conflict with Kampuchea as well as the difference with China. Now, more than ever before, the Vietnamese people need the sympathy and solidarity of peace loving people in the world."

EUROPEAN MONETARY SYSTEM MARKS SETBACK FOR U.S.

BK130648Y Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 0400 GMT 11 Jul 78 BK

[Text] The EEC summit recently held in Bremen, FRG, from 6 to 7 July discussed the setting up of a European monetary system (EMS) to create a stable monetary zone. Today's NHAN DAN deals with this event in an article entitled "The Monetary Python." The article says:

This is an ambitious plan. It is not by accident that many business circles have seen the establishment of the new monetary systems as a political decision. The new monetary system will become a more fearful opponent of the U.S. dollar and the Japanese yen. In the face of the dollar devaluation, various West European financial magnates have held that the time is ripe for them to broaden their competition with the United States.

Such a decision, which had been approved more than a week before the seven developed capitalist nations summit was held in Bonn, looks like a real challenge to the United States and Japan. The FRG and France have advocated setting up the EMS. This is a change from their previous attitude.

The FRG appears pleased because it thinks it has gained a financial advantage and can play an influential role in the new monetary system. In 1976 the French franc was disengaged from the monetary python. Now the French financial magnates hope they can closely coordinate with the FRG in manipulating the Common Market's financial activities against U.S. pressure. Many other Common Market members, such as Italy, Holland, Iceland, and especially Britain appear to have become more cautious. The shaping of the new monetary system will, however, be dependent on the decision of the second EEC summit scheduled for December 1978.

The article concludes: Why does the birth of a new monetary system in Europe mark another setback for the U.S. dollar? It is because Common Market circles have usually had a unanimous voice when negotiating with the United States. Therefore, the negotiations to be held in Bonn from 16 to 17 July will certainly be difficult and complex.

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VIETNAM

LE THANH NGHI LEAVES MOSCOW FOR HOME 11 JULY

OW121655Y Hanoi VNA in English 1624 GMT 12 Jul 78 CW

[Text] Hanoi, 12 Jul (VNA)--Le Thanh Nghi, Political Bureau member of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Vietnam, vice premier and head of a Vietnamese Government delegation, yesterday left Moscow for home after attending the 32nd session of the Commission of Mutual Economic Assistance and a friendship visit to a number of socialist countries. He was seen off by Vice Chairman of the Council of Ministers N.K. Baybakov and other high ranking officials.

The Vietnamese vice premier arrived in Moscow on July 7. While in the Soviet capital, he was received by A.N. Kosygin, Political Bureau member of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union and chairman of the Council of Ministers of the USSR. They exchanged views on cooperation between the two countries and other questions of mutual concern.

Vice Premier Le Thanh Nghi met N.K. Baybakov, vice chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, and discussed with him coordination in planning and measures to further the relations of economic, scientific and technological cooperation between the two countries. He also met with N.V. Fadeyev, secretary of the CMEA, who discussed with him the role of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam in the CMEA.

VICE FOREIGN MINISTER PHAN HIEN ENDS JAPAN VISIT

OW121611Y Hanoi VNA in English 1545 GMT 12 Jul 78 CW

[Text] Hanoi, 12 Jul (VNA)--Vice Minister for Foreign Affairs Phan Hien, envoy of the Vietnamese prime minister, yesterday concluded his friendship visit to Japan and left Tokyo to visit some countries in Southeast Asia and Oceania.

During his stay in Japan, Vice Minister Phan Hien was received by Japanese Premier Takeo Fukuda who had a cordial conversation with him. The Vietnamese envoy held talks with Japanese Foreign Minister Sunao Sonoda, Vice Minister for Foreign Affairs Keisuke Arita and other high ranking officials of the Japanese Foreign Ministry on relations between the two countries and on international questions of mutual concern. The two sides expressed the desire to promote relations of friendship and cooperation between the two countries in the interests of the two peoples and of peace and prosperity in Southeast Asia and the rest of the world.

Phan Hien also met the Japanese ministers or vice ministers of trade and industry, finance, economic planning, agriculture, forestry and fishery, and the chairman and other leading members of the Federation of Economic Organizations (Keidanren).

Vice Foreign Minister Phan Hien and his Japanese counterpart Keisuke Arita on behalf of the two governments signed the notes of the Japanese Government's loans to Vietnam for 1978. Phan Hien also had cordial meetings with leading officials of the Communist Party of Japan and mass organizations for friendship with Vietnam. Before leaving Tokyo he held a press conference at the press centre.

PHAM VAN DONG RECEIVES DEPARTING NIGERIAN ENVOY

OW121623Y Hanoi VNA in English 1543 GMT 12 Jul 78 CW

[Text] Hanoi, 12 Jul (VNA)--Jolly Tanko Yusuf, ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the Federal Republic of Nigeria to Vietnam, today paid a farewell visit to Premier Pham Van Dong before leaving for home to assume a new post. Premier Pham Van Dong had a cordial conversation with the Nigerian ambassador.

HIJACKED FREIGHTER LEAVES SINGAPORE FOR HOME

BK121519Y Hong Kong AFP in English 0803 GMT 12 Jul 78 BK

[Text] Singapore, 12 Jul (AFP)--The Vietnamese freighter, MV Vam Co 04, which was hijacked to Singapore in April, left yesterday for Vietnam.

According to officials, 15 of the 34 Vietnamese originally on board returned to their country. Among them was the skipper. The 19 others, including 4 hijackers who overpowered the captain while the ship was on its way from Haiphong to Ho Chi Minh City, were repatriated to Australia and France at their request.

The 558-ton ship arrived here early April with the crew claiming they were on their way to Australia and had run short of fuel and water. But once the ship anchored, 19 of those aboard sought permission to stay here till they were allowed to go to third countries. The other 15, however, opted to go back to Vietnam.

NHAN DAN COMMENTS ON COUP ATTEMPT IN SOUTH YEMEN

OW080859Y Hanoi VNA in English 0725 GMT 8 Jul 78 OW

[Text] Hanoi, 8 Jul (VNA)--The abortive counterrevolutionary coup in Aden on June 26 was a big test for the revolution in the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen, the Communist Party paper NHAN DAN notes today. NHAN DAN says it was a failure for the imperialist and reactionary forces who schemed to prevent the Yemeni people from advancing vigorously on the path of independence and freedom.

"In spite of their failure," the paper remarks, "the enemies of the Yemeni revolution have not given up their internal sabotage counterattacks from outside aimed at the progressive policy of the Unified National Front Political Organization and the PDRY Government. While slandering the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen, they are taking advantage of the murder of Ahmad al-Ghashmi, president of the Arab Republic of Yemen, to create tension in an attempt to push the peoples of the two countries to a military conflict.

"For more than a decade now, the people of Democratic Yemen have stood all trials and have struggled tirelessly against the policy of encirclement and interventions by imperialism and its client reactionary forces to defend their independence and sovereignty, transform and develop their economy and national culture, strengthen their national defence and improve the people's life.

"The success of the October 1975 congress of the Unified National Front Political Organization which, among other things, decided to build a new-type vanguard party of the Yemeni working class, was an important event marking a new step forward for the Yemeni revolution. In the last days of June this year, the people of Democratic Yemen once again reaffirmed their determination to continue to struggle with other nations for peace, national independence, democracy and social progress in the Arab peninsula and the Middle East.

"Abd al-Fattah Isma'il, secretary general of the Unified National Front Political Organization, and 'Ali Nasir Muhammad al-Hasani, chairman of the Presidential Council of the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen, have voiced their desire to strengthen cooperation and mutual understanding between the PDRY and its brother, the Arab Republic of Yemen, and to enhance their solidarity and friendship with the people of the other Arab countries and all progressive forces in the interests of the common struggle against imperialism for the defence of peace.

"The Vietnamese people firmly support the just stand of the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen and believe that by overcoming new trials the Yemeni people will continue to push their revolutionary cause forward," NHAN DAN says.

GENERAL STAFF HOLDS CONFERENCE ON TRAINING NEW RECRUITS

BK070750Y Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 0400 GMT 4 Jul 78 BK

[Text] The VPA General Staff recently held a conference in the 5th Military Region on the training of new recruits in 1978.

After carefully studying the directives issued by the higher echelons and experiences acquired from training new recruits as reported by some units subordinate to the 3d and 5th military regions, the conference noted that in 1976 and 1977 various units of the armed forces recruited and trained a relatively large number of troops and that, although facing numerous difficulties, they have set forth many effective measures and made considerable progress in training new recruits.

The conference devoted much of its time to exchanging and discussing views on guidelines and tasks for training new recruits in the future. The conference stressed: All sectors and echelons must try to better understand the importance of this task in developing the armed forces, defending the fatherland and building socialism so that they will strengthen leadership and guidance in the training of new recruits.

PROGRESS OF TROOP RECRUITMENT IN PROVINCES REPORTED

OW081009Y Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1400 GMT 6 Jul 78 OW

[Text] This year, thanks to the satisfactory performance of registration and statistical tasks, proper management of reserve forces, and rapid and effective physical examinations of recruits, various localities have succeeded in recruiting the required number of troops in one group.

All the provinces and municipalities of the 3d Military Region, including districts, cities and city wards, met troop recruiting targets. Tan Lac, Lac Thuy and Yen Thuy districts of Ha Son Binh Province delivered all the recruits required for the whole year. In Hai Hung Province, 100 percent of the villages met troop recruiting targets and nearly 64 percent of those villages properly expedited recruit delivery.

In the 5th Military Region, Quang Nam-Danang, Nghia Binh, Phu Khanh and Thuan Hai provinces delivered recruits in two groups. Thuan Hai and Nghia Binh provinces delivered 88-91 percent of the recruits in one group. Phu Cat, Qui Nhon, Nghia Minh and Quang Nghia [as heard] districts of Nghia Binh Province and Tien Phuoc and (Tay Giang) districts of Quang Nam-Danang Province overfulfilled the troop recruiting targets by 10-40 percent. Lam Dong, Gia Lai-Cong Tum and Dac Lac provinces delivered all the recruits required for the whole year in one group.

Ha Nam Ninh Recruiting

OW091959Y Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1430 GMT 7 Jul 78 OW

[Text] The party committee, people's committee and military command of Ha Nam Ninh Province have closely guided the sectors, echelons, mass organizations and localities in making satisfactory preparations for outstandingly fulfilling this year's second troop recruiting phase tasks. The preparations concern motivation and organization work.

A propaganda and education drive has been intensively carried out among cadres, party members, youth union members and discharged and reassigned soldiers in order to help them thoroughly grasp the objectives and significance of the troop recruiting tasks in the present situation and to launch a movement to voluntarily build and defend the fatherland.

Localities have organized study sessions to learn from experiences gained during the first troop recruiting phase and to discuss measures for satisfactorily supporting the second troop recruiting phase. These measures include registration and physical examinations for recruits, implementing the rear service policy concerning the troops and successfully motivating large numbers of people to voluntarily encourage their children and brothers to fulfill military obligations.

Nearly all agencies, mass organizations and localities have guided grassroots party chapters in carrying out the troop recruiting task. They regard this key task as an important political campaign that demands vigorous leadership and have conducted production and troop recruiting tasks simultaneously.

Binh Tri Thien Forces

BK101542Y Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1300 GMT 10 Jul 78 BK

[Text] Along with achieving combat readiness, the armed public security units in Binh Tri Thien Province have accelerated their training activities. To date, almost all these units have completed their professional, technical and tactical training programs.

The units in charge of the defense of coastal areas and offshore islands have fired live ammunition at mobile targets as outlined in lesson plans I-A and 2-A, with 95 percent of their men being rated satisfactory or outstanding. The armed public security forces have coordinated with various maritime transportation sectors in organizing themselves into naval groups [hair doanf] and naval units [hair dooi] to carry out fishing and transportation activities and in formulating combat plans to cope with all eventualities.

In addition, the armed public security forces in Binh Tri Thien Province have also assigned many cadres and combatants to the border defense lines in the southern areas to contribute together with the armed forces and people in the border provinces to smashing all the criminal schemes of the intruding Kampuchean forces.

HO CHI MINH CITY FISHERMEN HELP CAPTURE ENEMY VESSELS

BK101540Y Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1300 GMT 10 Jul 78 BK

[Text] The Ben Nghe state fishing enterprise in Ho Chi Minh City recently fulfilled the plan on the volume of sea fish netted in the first six months of the current year. This fishing enterprise has also been coordinated with the armed forces and the people's naval forces in detecting and capturing many enemy vessels encroaching on the fatherland's territorial waters.

Although this fishing enterprise was recently established, its cadres, workers and sailors, with their spirit of simultaneously carrying out production and building, have overcome many difficulties and followed many initiatives. To date, this fishing enterprise has activated many vessels charged with fishing for specific types of seafood, such as thorn net and drag net units, which operate in specific areas and rapidly make round trips.

In the present situation, the Ben Nghe state fishing enterprise is concentrating its efforts on guiding the activation of additional vessel units and crews and insuring safety for the fishing vessels.

TIEN GIANG FORCES PREVENT ILLEGAL OFFSHORE ACTIVITIES

BK101516Y Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1100 GMT 6 Jul 78 BK

[Text] Deeply imbued with the significance of the task of defending the fatherland's territorial waters, the Tien Giang provincial armed security forces have ceaselessly heightened vigilance, intensified patrolling and strictly controlled all types of ships and boats arriving and leaving rivermouths and ports. Thanks to these efforts, they have promptly uncovered and dealt with a number of cases of illegal activities in our territorial waters.

Along with offshore patrol tasks, these units have conducted practice on defense and combat readiness plans. All outposts, stations, organs and schools are conducting military training such as shooting, sailing in formation, carrying out tactics, and so forth. As a result, 100 percent of cadres and combatants have scored satisfactory marks, including 71 percent who have been rated good and excellent.

BORDER DEFENSE MEASURES REPORTED IN EFFECT

Tay Ninh Preparations

BK130921Y Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 2300 GMT 7 Jul 78 BK

[Recorded Statement by Dang Van Thuong, Tay Ninh provincial people's committee chairman, on production and border defense--date not given]

[Summary] Tay Ninh is a province in the eastern Nam Bo region with fairly great agricultural production potential. "Of the 407,000 hectares of arable land, our party organization and people in the province are determined to cultivate rice on as many as 100,000 hectares, afforest 100,000 hectares, plant sugarcane on more than 100,000 hectares and grow subsidiary crops on some 100,000 hectares." Tay Ninh Province also shares a 240-km border with Kampuchea. "Induced by the Chinese authorities, the reactionary lackey Kampuchean clique for several years now has been sending troops to conduct cross-border raids during which they have burned many houses, mutilated our children, murdered our women and elderly people and looted our rice and subsidiary crops in 18 border villages.

"Implementing the provincial party committee's resolution, our provincial people's committee for the past 2 months has been mobilizing labor forces and materials to build a border defense line and combat hamlets and villages. To build this border defense line, we had to mobilize all available tractors and bulldozers, spend more than 500,000 work days and plant more than 7 million bamboo and iron spikes and half a million bamboo trees. To date, with the all-round assistance of the Ho Chi Minh City people, our people in Tay Ninh Province have been able to embank the more than 100-km long border defense line with nearly 500,000 cubic meters of dirt." "Our people have also plowed more than 1,000 hectares of land along the border in preparation for the cultivation of the 10th-month rice." "In the course of one 2-day period they removed hundreds of thousands of enemy landmines of various types supplied by China."

Gia Lai-Cong Tum Defenses

BK090600Y Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 2300 GMT 4 Jul 78 BK

[Text] Gia Long-Cong Tum Province has adopted many positive measures to quickly increase the operational, organizational and leadership abilities of hamlet and village cadres in the border area so that they can lead the mass movement to satisfactorily fulfill the two current vital missions--to develop production and improve the people's livelihood, and to organize combat alert forces to firmly defend the border and maintain political security and social order.

The provincial military organs have coordinated with the economic, agricultural and forestry sectors and the resettlement committee to send more than 300 cadres organized into several teams to various production units along the border to help organize production, consolidate militia and guerrilla training, and build strong combat hamlets and villages.

Many hamlets and villages along the border have satisfactorily settled nomads, developed production and built a new life. The ethnic minority people and the militia and guerrilla forces have coordinated with other armed forces to pursue reactionaries and to frustrate the Kampuchean forces' aggressive designs.

Song Be Combat Villages

BK110942Y Ho Chi Minh City Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1200 GMT 6 Jul 78 BK

[Text] Since mid-June the Song Be provincial military command has organized many training courses for village unit cadres and cadres in charge of self-defense forces in various enterprises and organs in the province. For more than 2 months, party echelons and administrations in the provincial districts, which have maintained close brotherhood with border villages, have sent thousands of youths to build combat villages along the border. Since mid-May, militia forces (in the border villages) have punished many Kampuchean troops intruding into our border areas.

4TH MILITARY REGION HELPS UNITS PREPARE COMBAT PLANS

BK130912Y Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1300 GMT 11 Jul 78 BK

[Text] In order to continue to improve training in the second half of 1978, the 4th Military Region Command has assigned specific duties to all armed units within the military region and has instructed them to carry out their missions in the spirit of the recent all-army experience exchange conference, devoting all-out efforts to building socialism and remaining combat ready to defend the fatherland. The military region command has also sent many groups of cadres to inspect firsthand sensitive areas and help the grassroots level organizations map out their combat plans. So far, all of the main units and key districts having important border, sea and island areas under the jurisdiction of the military region have made their plans and are carrying them out with good results.

DEFENSE MINISTRY HOLDS MEETING ON MILITARY SCHOOLS

OW071625Y Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1400 GMT 6 Jul 78 OW

[Text] Implementing a resolution of the Central Military Party Committee Standing Committee on the tasks of military schools, the National Defense Ministry recently held the 1978 conference on tasks of military schools to review the implementation of these tasks over the past years and discuss measures for implementing the aforesaid resolution in the new stage.

Attending the conference were more than 250 representatives from all military schools. The participants enthusiastically welcomed comrade leaders from the National Defense Ministry who came and talked with them. After hearing a report on the implementation of the tasks of military schools, the participants unanimously agreed with the Central Military Party Committee Standing Committee that over the past years military schools have made great efforts and overcome many difficulties in training and raising a large number of quality cadres and that they have met the combat and construction requirements of our armed forces.

In general, the military schools have carried out their tasks correctly and actively, have positively contributed in training and raising military cadres and have satisfactorily fulfilled their tasks during the war of resistance against the United States for national salvation. However, in view of the great requirements related to the defense of our fatherland in the new stage--for building a modern regular army, for economic construction and for developing a standardized military school system--we must strive to overcome the many remaining shortcomings and weaknesses related to the tasks of military schools.

The participants also unanimously agreed on guidelines concerning the tasks of military schools for the coming period: We must strive to develop a perfected, standardized and uniform military school system and train and raise a sufficient number of quality cadres for the various echelons, armed services and branches and the military, political, logistic, technical and economic sectors. The military schools must formulate plans for training and raising cadres for the main force [booj dooij chur lwcj], the local armed forces, the standing force [lwcj lwowngj thwowngf trwcj] as well as the reserve force in order to meet requirements in carrying out the two major political tasks of our armed forces in the new stage.

The participants advanced many suggestions and reported on their many experiences in developing military schools with a view to further raising the quality of teaching and study, providing training for actual combat situations and better developing our armed forces so that graduates of military schools will be more able to fulfill all tasks entrusted to them. After 3 days of intensive work, the 1978 conference on the tasks of military schools ended with splendid success.

ACTIVITIES OF DEFENSE UNITS IN NORTH NOTED

Coastal Patrols

BK101240Y Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 0530 GMT 7 Jul 78 BK

[Text] To defend independence, sovereignty and security at the border, Outposts No 28, 30, 32, 38, and 48; Companies No 79 and 3; and the vessel detachment subordinate to the Haiphong city armed security forces combined with the local militia and self-defense forces to conduct training on combat methods.

Outposts No 28 and 30, together with the naval group [hair doanf] self-defense force, Ha Long fishing enterprise and the militia forces in (Cao Minh) and (Gia Loc) villages, Cat Hai district; (Quyet Tien) village, Do Son city; and (Dong Ngu) village, Tien Lang district, regularly go on patrol to maintain security in the coastal region. Together with their practice of combat methods, the Haiphong city armed security units have also organized and arranged round-the-clock duty and combat stand-by systems for the command staff and members of the units, and have consolidated the signal and liaison network from top to bottom to meet the requirements of the new tasks.

Ha Bac Regiments

OW091623Y Hanoi International Service in English 1000 GMT 9 Jul 78 OW

[Text] Regional armed units of battalion and regimental size have been established in all districts of Ha Bac Province northeast of Hanoi. Besides stepping up military training and standing combat ready to defend the country, these units have actively taken part in agricultural production such as developing water conservancy works and soil improvement. The labor efficiency has kept increasing markedly. They usually fulfill their production plans ahead of schedule.

SRV'S PHAN HIEN ARRIVES IN CANBERRA FOR MINISTERIAL TALKS

OW130134Y Hong Kong AFP in English 0130 GMT 13 Jul 78 OW

[Text] Canberra, 13 Jul (AFP)--Vietnamese vice foreign minister, Mr Phan Hien, arrived here today for talks with senior Australian Government ministers. He will see the foreign minister, Mr Andrew Peacock, this afternoon and later he is scheduled to call on the prime minister, Mr Malcolm Fraser, when it is expected the questions of aid to Vietnam and Vietnamese refugees will be raised.

Mr Hien was invited in January last year to visit Australia at a mutually convenient time, but Australian officials admitted today that the visit had come "in a bit of a rush." Mr Hien's tour of Asian countries--he has already visited Tokyo and Singapore--is seen in diplomatic circles here as part of Vietnam's efforts to seek allies in its current dispute with China. Mr Hien is expected to give a press conference here tomorrow.

PEACOCK JOINS OUTCRY AGAINST SOVIET DISSIDENT TRIALS

OW130126Y Melbourne Overseas Service in English 1230 GMT 11 Jul 78 OW

[Text] Australia has joined the international outcry over the prosecution of leading Soviet human rights campaigners. The minister for foreign affairs, Mr Peacock, today expressed the government's serious concern over the bringing to trial of Anatoliy Shcharanskiy and Aleksandr Ginzburg who are now facing charges as a result of their attempts to monitor the Kremlin's observance of human rights pledges made in 1975.

Australia has now joined the United States, Britain, Israel and West Germany in protesting at the action of the Soviet authorities in putting 15 members of what is known as the Helsinki group on trial. Mr Peacock said tonight that such an extended campaign against courageous men of goodwill despite firm appeals from many Western countries casts doubts on Russia's professed intention to honor its international obligations to improve human rights.

DEFENSE MINISTER ANNOUNCES VISIT BY U.S. NAVAL FORCE

OW061807Y Melbourne Overseas Service in English 1230 GMT 6 Jul 78 OW

[Text] The minister for defense, Mr Killen, announced today [6 July] that a United States naval task force would visit Western Australia from 7 to 12 August. The task force will comprise the nuclear-powered vessels USS Enterprise, USS Long Beach and the USS Truxtun and the support vessel USS Roanoke. The visit is for rest and recreation. While in Western Australian waters the task force will exercise with Australian Defense Force units.

IRIAN JAYA REFUGEES REPORTED CROSSING OVER TO PAPUA-NEW GUINEA

OW130119Y Melbourne Overseas Service in English 0500 GMT 12 Jul 78 OW

[Text] More than 400 refugees are reported to have crossed the border from Irian Jaya into Papua New Guinea seeking refuge from Indonesian bombing raids on rebels. Radio Australia's Port Moresby correspondent Jeff Herriott says Papua New Guinea Defense Force personnel are helping to build temporary shelters for the refugees to use until they can safely return to their villages.

At the same time it is reported that seven Indonesian hostages kidnaped by the rebels almost 2 months ago are alive and with the Free Papua Movement near the border. According to our correspondent, the Indonesians attended celebrations earlier this month to mark the seventh anniversary of the movement's formation. Rebel sources claimed the seven hostages were forced to salute the West Papua flag as a gesture of recognition. Indonesia's bombing raids against the rebels followed the kidnaping of the hostages.

SUHARTO RECEIVES CREDENTIALS OF NEW DPRK AMBASSADOR

BK130833Y Jakarta ANTARA in English 0735 GMT 13 Jul 78 BK

[Text] Jakarta, 12 Jul (ANTARA)--Indonesia and the Democratic People's Republic of Korea have many things in common in attaining their national independence and in materialising the aspirations of their peoples in national development and international cooperation. President Suharto made this statement when he received the credentials of the new DPRK ambassador to Indonesia, Pak Min-sop, at Istana Merdeka on Wednesday morning.

He said the geographical locations of the two countries did not obstruct the consolidation of friendship and cooperation. The two countries, the president said, keep on developing in a manner they think will best suit the purpose of ensuring the progress and welfare of their peoples.

World peace and international cooperation are needed to guarantee the rapid growth of the two countries, the president said. The world peace Indonesia is striving for is one marked by genuine friendship, mutual respect, cooperation and free from intervention. Indonesia wants a world peace that frees men from war, ignorance and deficiencies.

Extending warm greetings to President Kim Il-song of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, the president said he was confident that "our two countries have the will to help each other in the sector of development".

Ambassador Pak Min-sop expressed gratitude to the Indonesian people and Government for the understanding given to the struggle now being waged by the Korean people. Friendship and solidarity with the Indonesian people, he said, is the main capital for further consolidation of close relations and cooperation.

TRANSMIGRATION COORDINATION BOARD TO BE ESTABLISHED

BK130823Y Jakarta ANTARA in English 0716 GMT 13 Jul 78 BF

[Text] Jakarta, 13 Jul (ANTARA)--President Suharto has ordered the setting up of a coordination board to organise transmigration headed by the minister for manpower and transmigration. The board will be given the task to coordinate the synchronisation and cooperation of efforts by the various government agencies to smoothen national migration of people from overcrowded areas to less populated regions in the country.

It was felt by the president that implementation of the national transmigration program could not be carried out all alone by a single department, but with the closest possible cooperation and coordination among the various government agencies.

The instructions for the setting up of the new transmigration body was issued by the head of state during a meeting with Minister for Economic, Financial and Industrial Affairs Widjono Nitiasastro, Minister of Agriculture Sudarsono Hadisaputro, Public Works Minister Purnomosidi Hadjisaroso, Minister for Manpower and Transmigration Harun al-Rasjid Zain, Junior Minister for Transmigration Martono, Minister of State and Secretary Sudharmono and Minister for Administrative Reform Sumarlin at Merdeka Palace yesterday morning.

Speaking to reporters after the meeting, Minister Sudharmono said that the board was ordered by the president to speed up the implementation of the nation's transmigration program, particularly during the country's Third 5-Year Plan [Pelita III] as decreed by the People's Consultative Assembly (congress) and mentioned in the General Outlines of State Policy (GBHN).

He said the coming coordination board would be an improvement of the current identical board and the improvement was called for following the appointment of a junior minister for transmigration in the current cabinet.

He explained that the task of the junior minister for transmigration would be to make the necessary preparations at the places of origin of migrants and new settlements of transmigration and other such technical details, whereby he would be assisted by units from various departments. Minister Sudharmono said that President Suharto in the near future would summon directors general of the various departments connected with transmigration to a meeting during which he would clarify some technical details to them.

When asked, Minister Sudharmono said that the questions of financing would be the responsibility of the departments concerned. For example, he added, if land sites should be prepared then this would be the responsibility of the Department of Public Works and (?other provisions) would be the work of the Department of Agriculture.

When questioned whether the setting up of the new board had been resorted to because of failure in the implementation of transmigration during the second 5-year plan (Pelita II) which only reached 23 percent of the set target, Minister Sudharmono curtly replied: "the question in all will be improved" [as received].

BRIEFS

ROK ENVOY--Jakarta, 7 Jul--Indonesia's Ambassador to South Korea Sarwo Edhie Wibowo called on President Suharto Thursday [6 July] to report the termination of his assignment after 4 years in Seoul. On relations between Indonesia and South Korea, these had shown improvement in the last 4 years. Trade volume between the two countries rose from \$185.6 million in 1974 to \$422.5 million in 1978. Indonesia's exports in the same period jumped from \$153.2 million to \$353.6 million due to an increase in export of raw materials from Indonesia such as timber. [Jakarta ANTARA in English 0727 GMT 7 Jul 78 BK]

JAPAN EDUCATION COOPERATION--Jakarta, 30 Jun--Japan and Indonesia have agreed to exchange scientists and cooperate in the fields of research and seminars on educational problems. This was revealed Friday [30 June] by the visiting Japanese minister of education, Shigetami Sunada, at a press conference Friday. He said the exchange programme was part of the Japanese Government's scheme called, Core University, in seeking closer cooperation with the five ASEAN member countries. Sunada came to Indonesia to attend a meeting of the ASEAN Council of Japanese Alumni (ASCOJA) which ended Friday. [Excerpt] [Jakarta ANTARA in English 0911 GMT 30 Jun 78 BK]

FRENCH HELICOPTERS--Jakarta, 7 Jul--Two helicopters of the SA-330J Puma type manufactured by the French Aerospatiale Aircraft Factory landed at Halim Perdanakusuma Airport here Wednesday [5 July] after a 4-hour flight from Singapore. The two helicopters were the first arrivals of a total of six helicopters ordered by the Indonesian Air Force from the French factory, all of which are due to arrive here by the end of this year. The helicopters will be assigned to the Sixth Squadron of the 004 Operation Wing based on Atang Senjaya Airfield, Bogor. The SA-330J Puma is a multipurpose medium-haul helicopter capable of carrying 17 passengers, and is suitable for military, civilian, and other uses. The helicopters were welcomed at the airport by the deputy chief of staff of the Air Force, and other Air Force brass. [Text] [Jakarta ANTARA in English 0712 GMT 7 Jul 78 BK]

SINGAPORE

GOVERNMENT TO SET UP TRADE OFFICE IN HANOI

BK121245Y Singapore Domestic Service in English 1130 GMT 12 Jul 78 BK

[Text] Vietnam is looking forward to more economic cooperation with Singapore, including the setting up of joint ventures between the two countries in Vietnam. This was disclosed by the director of trade, Mr Ridzwan Dzafir, at the end of an hour-long meeting between the visiting Vietnamese deputy foreign minister, Mr Phan Hien, and officials of the Trade Department at [name indistinct] this afternoon.

Mr Ridzwan said joint ventures can be set up in light industry for the processing of agriculture products. The meeting also discussed the means to improve trade between the two countries.

Speaking to newsmen after the talks, Mr Phan Hien said Singapore and Vietnam have agreed to set up a Singapore trade office with diplomatic status in Hanoi. He said that he presented Vietnam's views on international issues, bilateral resolutions and ASEAN when he met the foreign minister, Mr Sinnathamby Rajaratnam, this morning.

AUSTRALIA'S MACKELLAR ARRIVES FOR REFUGEE TALKS

BK121409Y Singapore Domestic Service in English 1130 GMT 12 Jul 78 BK

[Text] The visiting Australian minister for immigration and ethnic affairs, Mr Michael John Randal MacKellar, this afternoon called on the foreign minister, Mr Sinnathamby Rajaratnam, at the city hall. He was accompanied by the Australian high commissioner to Singapore, Mr John Geoffrey Price.

Mr MacKellar is in Singapore on a 3-day visit to explore how Australia can best cooperate in international moves to solve the growing problem of refugees.

BRIEFS

JAPAN,,U.S. TRADE--According to the Department of Statistics, Japan has overtaken the United States as Singapore's leading trading partner. In the first 5 months of 1978, external trade with Japan amounted to \$3,105 million, an increase of over \$788 million compared to the same period in 1977. Imports from Japan totaled almost \$2,267 million, while export to Japan reached nearly \$839 million. The external trade with the United States over the same period amounted to more than \$2,867 million. [Singapore Domestic Service in English 1130 GMT 6 Jul 78 BK]

1977 EMPLOYMENT STATISTICS--The manufacturing industry in Singapore remains the leading sector in providing jobs for people. Last year, out of nearly 904,000 employed, more than 445,006 were working in the manufacturing industry. This was an increase of over 11,500 jobs for the industry compared to 1976. The commerce sector takes second place with more than 212,000 jobs. There were more than 287,000 women employed last year, 17,000 more than 1976. The unemployment figure stood at 36,800, a drop of over 3,600 compared with 1976. [Singapore Domestic Service in English 1130 GMT 5 Jul 78 BK]

PHILIPPINE AMBASSADOR--The new Philippine ambassador to Singapore, Mr Privado Jimenez, is expected to take up his position in August. [Singapore STRAITS TIMES in English 11 Jul 78 p 9 BK]

ROMULO CALLS UPON U.S. TO LISTEN, NOT DICTATE

OW111653Y Manila FEBC in English 2330 GMT 10 Jul 78 OW

[Text] Foreign Minister Carlos Romulo has called on the United States to listen rather than dictate to the Philippines as the means to settle the strained U.S.-Philippine relations. Foreign Minister Romulo said U.S. willingness to listen rather than dictate is the key to closing the gap in understanding.

The Philippine foreign minister spoke at a dinner given in his honor yesterday by U.S. Ambassador Richard Murphy in Manila. According to Minister Romulo, the gap in understanding is due mainly to a set of political and psychological circumstances which the American people understand but (?are unable) to accept fully.

He said the United States still finds it difficult to believe that the Filipinos take their independence with utmost seriousness. Despite this situation Foreign Minister Romulo noted with satisfaction the apparent U.S. desire to know how to solve the problem in U.S.-Philippine relations.

ENRILE STRESSES SELF-RELIANCE IN DEFENSE PROGRAM

OW111651Y Manila Domestic Service in English 1300 GMT 11 Jul 78 OW

[Text] Defense Minister Juan Ponce Enrile said that the government will adopt self-reliance as an anchor to the Philippine defense program. Enrile said (?that in pressing the) policy the country can meet any insurgency threat without involving any foreign troops or forces. He also stated that the country could deal with any external threat without the participation of its foreign allies.

AIR FORCE GETS 25 SUPERSONIC FIGHTER-BOMBERS

OW130020Y Manila Domestic Service in English 1300 GMT 12 Jul 78 OW

[Text] Twenty-five supersonic fighter-bombers are the brand new additions to the Philippine Air Force [PAF]. These are the fastest planes acquired by the PAF in line with the government's 5-year defense modernization program. The new planes are F8-H Crusader fighter-bombers with a wing-span of 11.8 meters but which can be folded to 7.2 meters.

The F8-H Crusader is an all-weather jet interceptor and is equipped with a variety of weapons. These include Sidewinder air-to-air missiles, rockets, 20-mm cannons, 500-lb bombs and [word indistinct] machinegun that can fire 600 rounds per minute. An added feature is a (tricamera) in the lower rear fuselage for damage assessment. The Crusader was combat-tested during the Vietnam war.

BRIEFS

USSR TRADE--Philippine trade with the Soviet Union has been mainly favorable to the Philippines. The Ministry of Trade disclosed this today in line with its plan to establish a commercial post in Moscow. Trade with the Soviet Union started only in 1973, and except for 1975 the Philippines has enjoyed a trade surplus. The major exports to the Soviet Union are sugar, coconut oil, copra meal, copper concentrates and (?diesel fuel). In return, the Philippines buys from the Soviet Union (?fertilizers), iron ore and chemical (?goods). [Manila Domestic Service in English 1300 GMT 30 Jun 78 OW]

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